The New-York Times.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, during and since their original negotiation, have confirmed us in the following views heretofore entertained and expressed, viz.:

First—That the rapid absorption of our National Securities, by purchases for the Sinking Fund and for shipment to Europe, and the consequent release of invested Capital, together with the new accumulations of wealth among the people, demanded other forms of investment combining the necessary elements of safety and reasonable income.

Second—That this class of Capital, habituated to the sense of absolute security with which it had reposed in Government Bonds, would not, to any great extent, encounter the risks of business or speculation, but would only seek investment in substantial and solid securities.

Third—That the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads would be promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Fourth—That the careful judgment and thorough scrutiny with which we have sought to make selections of Loans, calculated to meet the wants and command the confidence of the large circle of intelligent and prudent Investors, Capitalists, Trustees, Institutions, &c., with which our business in Government Securities has placed us in communication, are justified and approved; and the fidelity and good faith with which we endeavor to study their interests are recognized and accepted.

Profoundly impressed from the beginning with the responsibility assumed in the recommendation of Loans, and with the sacredness of the trust we accept when we invite the public confidence to the results of our researches and to our professional judgment and integrity, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we see the Loans hitherto recommended and negotiated by us, and the Roads upon which they are secured, vindicating our judgment and more than realizing our largest expectations.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, affords the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The increasing demand for the manufactured products of the Eastern States and of Europe by the growing and prosperous population of the West, and the multiplying products of the West seeking consumption in the Atlantic States and Europe, are resulting in an interchanging traffic and transportation whose magnitude surprises us even now, and of the future dimensions of which we can scarcely form a conception.

The importance of this Road, therefore, as a new outlet from the West to the sea, magnifies it into one of National consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

The wealth that lies buried under innumerable acres of our vast territory, or springs from their bosom, is comparatively inert and useless until the whistle of the locomotive awakens it from the repose or waste of centuries into activity and value.

Thus the Kanawha coal fields of West Virginia, though known to be very rich in abundance, quality and varieties, have heretofore been practically idle and unavailable from lack of railroad facilities.

Varieties there exist which are not found elsewhere in this country, except in comparatively insignificant quantities and remote from market.

Splint Coal, of rare quality and of peculiar value for the manufacture of Iron, is there found in great abundance, together with superior *Cannel Coal*, equal to the best Scotch or Welsh, which, by the opening of this road, can be placed in our principal markets at less than half the cost at which it is now imported from abroad.

It is believed that the Coal of West Virginia alone would enrich any means of communication which should afford it access to market, even if much more difficult and costly than that which is now being provided.

One hundred miles east of this Coal region are the celebrated iron ores of Virginia, and within one hundred miles west and northwest, on and near the line of the Road, those of West Virginia and Ohio. All of these need the Splint Coal of the Kanawha, which is the only known substitute for charcoal in the manufacture of the best class of pig iron. It is well known that the enormous consumption of charcoal for this purpose is exhausting the forests in the vicinity of active iron furnaces, and that an available substitute is of vital importance.

To bring together, by a hundred miles of rails, such way, these deposits of superior quality and value, needing each other for their development; to make available in the Western markets, for domestic and manufacturing uses, a constant supply of superior Coal, for which they are now dependent, in great measure, upon the uncertain navigation of the upper portion of the Ohio River; to open the agricultural, grazing and timber lands of both States to immigration and market; to connect the unequaled harbor facilities of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River, by a line shorter and of easier grades than is afforded by any other route across the Alleghanies; and thus to become the great artery through which shall pass the new life of regenerate Virginia and a swelling stream of the interchanging products of the West and East—this mission, which gives to the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD the surest guarantee of success and value, and renders it the most important and substantial railroad enterprise now in progress in this country.

The restoration of Virginia to the Union, the opening of her soil and cheap lands to immigration and free labor, and the application of Northern capital and enterprise to her works of internal improvement and to the development of her minerals, mark a new era in her history, and bring her into the family of progressive States.

The superiority of the Virginia route across the Alleghanies, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, have drawn to it the attention and coöperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity. Their connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

At this point the boundaries of the three States of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky touch each other; and it is unusually favorable for a centre of connecting and diverging railroads.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and with a present value in *completed road and work done* equal to the entire amount of the mortgage, we feel assured that the Loan will be welcomed by Capitalists and Investors with the same confidence with which it has inspired us.

The details of the Loan and the preparation of the Bonds have been matured under our own supervision, and arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of Investors, combining the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

They will be in denominations of

$1,000. $500. $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The principal may be *registered* in the name of the owner on the books of the Company, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a *regular Registered Bond*, substantially like those of the United States, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

When registered by the first of these methods the principal of the Bond will be transferable only on the books of the Company by the registered owner, or his attorney, but the interest will be paid to the bearer of the coupons on presentation, as is usual in case of Coupon Bonds. The Bond may again be made payable to bearer by a registered owner, if desired, by an assignment to that effect on the books of the Company.

When registered by the second method, the Bond will become a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only from one registered owner to another, and the interest will be paid at the office or agency of the Company to the proper owner in person or by attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "*Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer.*"

2d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons attached.*"

3d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,*" and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The amount of the Loan is $15,000,000. It is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Railroad from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the Road.

This mortgage constitutes the only lien upon any portion of the Road with the exception of $1,[illegible] in miscellaneous outstanding Bonds upon portions of the old *Virginia Central Railroad*, which now forms a part of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO; and a small indebtedness to the State, for the payment of which provision has already been made in Virginia State Bonds.

For the purpose of retiring the above outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, $3,000,000 of the new loan will be reserved and held in trust, so that the present mortgage of $15,000,000 will cover the entire debt of the Company.

Of the remaining $12,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is **90** and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets, containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which, with copies of the mortgage, will be furnished upon application.

TELEGRAMS.

Recent Marine Disasters on the European Coasts.

Wreck of a Nova Scotia Ship and Eight Lives Lost.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS IN FRANCE.

Pere Hyacinthe and His Carmelite Vows.

A Carlist Excitement in the Spanish Cortes.

EUROPE.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life on the English Coast—Burning of a New-York Bound Vessel—Political Matters in Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Nova Scotia ship *Rise* was lost off the coast of Lincolnshire. She was bound to Boston with a cargo of coal. Eight lives were lost. The bark *Undine*, from New-York, caught fire and was destroyed at Rotterdam. The *Favorite* is reported ashore off Greenock. She will be a total loss. The *Newfoundland* has arrived at Lisbon with hull and rigging damaged....The House of Commons held a brief session to-day. The proceedings were unimportant. The *Telegraph*, (Liberal,) in reviewing the debates in the House of Commons last evening on the occasion of the introduction of the Irish Land Reform bill, expresses great satisfaction with the proceedings. The writer thinks the real union of Great Britain and Ireland may be dated from last night. The new bill is so perfect that it is invulnerable in all points....The *Standard*, (Conservative organ,) in its issue of to-day, urges an inquiry into the alleged cruelties to the Fenian prisoners....The weather for the past week has been unusually cold, not only in England but throughout Europe.... The new telegraphic system is hardly in complete working order yet. Complaints of delay are still numerous. The usual channels for messages have been temporarily closed in some instances, and in this city a great number of the dispatches must first be forced through a pneumatic tube half a mile to the Post Office before they can get on the wires. The service, however, is gradually improving.

The Press Law and the Journalists in France—Russia and Switzerland—Pere Hyacinthe—The Duke of Montpensier's Visit to Madrid.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Seven of the journals of this city have been officially warned this week.... Last evening great crowds of people assembled at a meeting in the Rue St. Martin, Belleville. It was suppressed by the Police without disorder. Still another prosecution has been commenced against the *Marseillaise* for violation of the Press law....The Continental banks are generally reducing their rate of interest....All the great Powers of Europe sustain the Russian Government in its demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of the felon NETCHAIEFF.... Father HYACINTHE has remained silent since his return to France. It is asserted, on reliable authority, that he will be relieved by the Pope from the obligation of his vows as a Carmelite monk, and will be permitted to continue in holy orders as an ordinary priest.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Another session of the Ecumenical Council was held yesterday. Six of the fathers took part in the discussion. It was announced to the Council that the Bishops of Antwerp, Mechlin and Salerno, had received titles of Primate. Eight Bishops have received permission to return to their dioceses.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—General PRIM yesterday officially assured the Cortes that the recent visit of the Duke of MONTPENSIER was not on political matters....The Carlist Deputies created wild excitement in the Cortes yesterday by charging that in the recent elections their candidates in many districts were defeated through Government interference. The accusation was denounced as false, and a stormy scene followed. After a violent debate the sitting was adjourned.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement—Porfirio Diaz Opposed to the Insurgents—A General Convicted of Treason.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16.—General ESCOBEDO, largely reinforced, faces the insurgents of San Luis Potosi. In a telegram to President JUAREZ he declares the situation reassuring; but he has as yet made no attack. The merchants are fleeing from San Luis to escape continued exactions and robberies. General NERI, in command of the Government troops, has occupied Zacatecas. The revolution in Puebla continues. Yucatan and Coahuila protest against revolution. It is reported that French emissaries have secretly fomented the insurrections in San Luis and elsewhere. PORFIRIO DIAZ announces that he will take no part in any movement against the Government, and refuses to allow any of the disloyal parties to use his name. Ex-General GUTIERREZ has been found guilty of treason and will probably be shot. The southern portion of Jalisco has pronounced against JUAREZ and is in arms. Many pronunciamentos have been made in Michoacan, under the leaders of different parties. The general condition of the country is deplorable. The steamship *Imperatrice* has arrived at Vera Cruz.

VENEZUELA.

Gloomy Prospects of the Government—Rebel Successes—Capture of Several Towns by the Rebels—Defeat of the Government Troops—Guerrillas at Work.

PORTO CABELLO, Jan. 24.—The condition of political matters here is worse than at last accounts. The prospects of the Government are dismal, and its troops are beaten by the rebels in almost every encounter. The cause of the rebels is daily gaining new adherents. Several engagements have lately taken place in the State of Carabobo, between the Government troops and the rebels, in each of which, the latest being on the 19th inst., the former were signally defeated, loosing largely in killed, wounded and prisoners. General SALAZAR, the rebel commander, encouraged by his successes, made an attack on Valencia, the capital of Carabobo, which is strongly held by the Government troops, but was repulsed with slight loss. He then marched upon Barquisimeto and San Felipe, both important places, the former being the capital of the province of the same name, capturing them with little difficulty. Nirgua and Monte Blan, towns in the vicinity of Porto Cabello, have been abandoned by the Government, and orders have also been issued for the evacuation of San Carlos and the places adjacent, the object being to concentrate their forces around Valencia. Small bands of rebel guerrillas infest the country, putting a stop to all transportation of merchandise and produce to the markets. They are so daring that they are frequently seen at Barbosate and other places in the immediate vicinity of Porto Cabello. Business is utterly at a stand still, and the coffee crop is very backward.

CUBA.

Departure of Mr. Seward for the United States—The Surviving Victim of the Recent Outrage.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Mr. SEWARD and party have sailed for Baltimore....HUGH JOHNSTON, who was attacked, in company with GREENWALDE, is out of danger, and has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to walk. His friend FOSTER, who was so badly injured that his life was given up, is improving, and his physicians think he will be saved....The steamship *Eagle*, from New-York, arrived at 11 A. M.

GEORGIA.

The Senatorial Election—Governor Bullock's Message on the Validity of the Local Laws of Past Legislatures—A Letter from Foster Blodgett.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—The House and Senate met this morning at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives and organized a joint convention for the purpose of comparing the Senatorial vote. Upon adding up the vote of the joint convention, the President of the Senate announced that Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, having received 115 votes, a majority, is declared elected United States Senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1871; Hon. H. P. FARROW having received 109 votes, a majority, is declared elected United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1873; Hon. RICHARD H. WHITELY, having received 110 votes, is declared elected United States Senator for the term ending March 4, 1871. ....Governor BULLOCK sent a message to the Legislature this morning making an elaborate argument establishing the fact that the act of Congress of Dec. 22, and the previous Reconstruction acts do not render invalid any of the ordinary laws passed by the several Legislatures. All contracts entered into by the State or by corporations under the State authority are legal and binding. The Governor closes as follows: "The impression which is sought to be created that local laws are invalidated, State bonds repudiated, and corporations organized upon the basis of late legislation without local foundation, is entirely groundless. Such impression is only created for the purpose of misleading the public mind, and defeating the full effect and true intent of the purpose of the Reconstruction acts." This argument seems to be superfluous in the face of the fact that Georgia bonds are salable at a higher rate than those of any other Southern State, and the bonds of the railroads which have been indorsed under the authority of the legislation of 1868 are selling at their full value. The Legislature adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, this evening, addressed a letter to the Governor, requesting him to withhold the certificate of his election as Senator. Mr. BLODGETT explains his previous political course; referring to that of having been indicted by his political opponents for the purpose of breaking down and destroying his influence, Mr. BLODGETT closes his letter as follows: "Although those who procured the indictments alluded to now confess that it was done for political effect, and it rests unsupported by any proof, yet it is there; and never until it is withdrawn, or I have been triumphantly acquitted, can I, or will I, accept the position to which the honorable suffrages of my political friends have elevated me."

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

An Insane Asylum in Maine—New-Jersey Makes a Stand Against Camden and Amboy—The Virginia Senatorship for 1870—Louisiana.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 16.—In the lower branch of the Legislature, to-day, a resolution was passed appropriating $80,000 to an Insane Asylum.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—In the Senate to-day the Newark Police bill came up on its final passage. Mr. J. N. TAYLOR opposed the bill. Mr. LITTLE spoke in favor of it. The bill was passed by a vote of 12 to 9. The Committee on Railroads reported against the Air Line Railroad bill this morning, and at the afternoon session of the House the report was adopted by a vote of 27 to 25. In the evening a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost. Debate ensued, but the House adjourned before a vote was taken. The question will come up again to-morrow morning, and every effort will be made to have the vote reconsidered. The bill is now recognized as an organized opposition to the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.—A resolution was introduced in the House to-day asking the Government to accord belligerent rights to Cuba. The resolution was referred. A bill was reported declaring vacant the place on the bench of the Court of Appeals now held by Major BURNHAM, United States Army. The Senate adopted a resolution that it is not necessary to elect a United States Senator for the term ending March, 1870.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Senate to-day passed the Three Million Dollars Levee Bond bill. It now goes to the Governor....The House passed the Mixed School Educational bill, and resumed consideration of the Election bill.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Proposed Reorganization — Resolutions Adopted — The Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to be Celebrated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. — The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in this city, at noon to-day, at Willard's Hotel, Governor JOHN W. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A report was read by THOMAS G. BAKER, the National Secretary. A committee made a report favoring a radical change in the ritual of the order—in fact wiping out the whole Union League as it now exists, and building up of a new fraternity. Hon. WILLIAM A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, was elected Chairman for the year. The Committee adjourned. The National Council, (the parent body,) met at 3 o'clock, Governor GEARY, in the chair. The Business Committee reported a series of resolutions congratulating the country on the success of the Fifteenth Amendment, insisting on a practical exercise of equal rights, and one expressing sympathy with Cuba, and asking Congress to recognize her. The Councils throughout the country were instructed to appropriately celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The National Council then adjourned until December.

THE WEST.

Education of Southern Freedmen—A Family in Chicago Poisoned—An Absconding Brewer.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The Western Freedmen's Aid Commissioners held their annual meeting to-day. Reports from various offices indicate that the educational work among the freedmen is progressing encouragingly. Over 200 colored teachers have been furnished the common schools of the South. The Commission had real estate worth more than $200,000. They complain that while the demands on them have increased, their receipts are falling off.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—A family of Hollanders, named BANKEMA, residing at No. 44 Lake-street, consisting of a husband, wife and two children, were last night poisoned in some mysterious manner. It is supposed the poison was contained in some mush, which was found standing on the stove. When discovered the wife and one child were dead, and it is probable that the other child will die. The man will recover. The case will be investigated to-night.... It is now quite certain that ADAM BAIBELE, the well-known brewer, whose mysterious disappearance has been the subject of newspaper paragraphs for the last three or four days, has absconded. He ostensibly started for Calumet to pay off the hands employed in his brewery there, but did not stop. It is ascertained that he was laboring under financial embarrassments, and it is thought that he absconded to escape their responsibility. His liabilities amount to about $70,000, and are held by various bankers, brokers, &c. His assets are said to foot up about $100,000. His wife took her three children and left yesterday, but it is not known where she went. BAIBELE had at least $25,000 with him when he left.

THE EAST.

The Loss and Insurance in the Huntington, Mass., Fire—Highwaymen Sentenced in Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16.—The total of the losses by the fire at Huntington, on Monday, which destroyed the Hampshire Woolen Mills and the Huntington Marseilles Factory, was $125,000. Among the losses are the following: Firemen's Insurance Company, of New-York, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Buffalo Insurance Company, of Buffalo, $2,500; North America, of Philadelphia, $2,750; Girard Fire and Marine, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $1,800; Independent, of Boston, $2,750; State, of Cleveland, Ohio, $1,250; Firemen's, of San Francisco, $5,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $3,750; Tremont, of Boston, $2,000; People's, of Worcester, $2,500; First National, of Worcester, $3,334; Roger Williams, of Providence, $3,334; Narragansett, of Providence, $3,334; Market, of New-York, $2,500; Germania, of New-York, $2,500; Fire and Marine, of Buffalo, $2,250; Merchants', of Providence, $1,750; Fire and Marine, of this city, $3,000; Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, $2,000. A. C. DAY's peg factory, at North Chester, has been burned. The loss is $2,500.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—ANDREW BLAIR and PATRICK GUNNING, convicted of robbing a citizen in the streets, were to-day sentenced by Judge PUTNAM, of the Superior Court, to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Movement Towards a Third Political Party in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The friends of prohibition met in Tremont Temple to-day, to adopt measures looking to an organization in favor of prohibition. Hon. WHITING GRISWOLD was elected President. Resolutions in favor of the present Prohibitory law, and looking to the formation of a third political party, based upon the principle of prohibition, were adopted. The Convention was not large in point of numbers.

The Taxing of Bonds—A Test Case in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—The case of the State Treasurer against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, which is to be heard before the Supreme Court of Errors next week, is the most important, pecuniarily, of any ever tried in Connecticut. It relates to the taxability of Government bonds in the hands of mutual insurance companies, and involves directly $169,000, and indirectly very much more. The main question raised under the section of the Tax law on which the suit is brought, is whether the tax is a tax upon the franchise or upon the property, and there is an incidental point whether ascertained losses and dividends declared, but not paid, constitute a part of the proceeds of insurance.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Case—Probable Action of the Senate Judiciary Committee—Important Testimony Regarding the Sale of Cadetships—The Cuban Question—Reaction on the Tariff Question—General Sherman on Navy Rank Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate again considered the case of Georgia at their meeting to-day, but took no action. They have before them the resolution offered by Senator FERRY, and passed by the Senate last week, directing them to inquire, first, whether the present organization of the Georgia Legislature has been accomplished in accordance with the laws of Congress, and, secondly, whether any further legislation by Congress is necessary to secure the proper organization of that body. The report of the Committee on these two propositions can be easily foreshadowed. They will, without doubt, report on the first inquiry that the action which resulted in the organization of the Legislature, as at present constituted, was not fully justified under the law of the 22d of December last, and was therefore irregular. In answer to the second inquiry they will probably report that the speedy restoration of the State to the Union, the desire of all parties to end the strife that has existed, and the fact that the members of the Legislature who were unseated deserved such treatment, though the means were irregular, require that the results should be acquiesced in as the best thing for all concerned. Should such a report be adopted by the Senate, the credentials of Messrs. HILL and MILLER, the Senators elected by the old Legislature will next come up for consideration. This will bring up the question of the validity of that body. In the meantime the House Reconstruction Committee is considering a bill for the readmission of Georgia to representation, and will undoubtedly impose conditions similar to those imposed upon Virginia, perhaps even more stringent than those. This will place the two Houses on radically different ground on the same question of representation. The matter promises to result in a formidable complication, and will undoubtedly provoke one of the angriest, noisiest and most tedious reconstruction contests yet seen in Congress.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The cadet investigation developed some further interesting facts to-day, positively involving another member of the Fortieth Congress. Three witnesses from Meadville and Titusville, Penn., were examined, viz., CARLISLE WHITE, editor of the Meadville *Republican*; W. W. BLOSS, of the Titusville *Herald*, and D. V. DERRICKSON, of Meadville. The substance of their testimony was that M. S. NEWTON PETTIS, who was elected member of the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by Hon. D. N. FINNEY, sold the appointment of military cadet for the sum of $500. The circumstances were these: At the time Mr. PETTIS was nominated, Mr. BLOSS was authorized by Mr. BISHOP, of Titusville, to offer Mr. PETTIS $500 for the cadetship. After the election Mr. PETTIS is alleged to have expressed his willingness to accept the terms, but stated that he must first see another party to whom he had promised the nomination, and try and induce him to accept something else. At a subsequent period Mr. DERRICKSON came from Meadville and informed Mr. BLOSS and Mr. BISHOP that he was authorized to close the arrangement in behalf of Mr. PETTIS, but he must have $600 for the appointment. Mr. DERRICKSON says that Mr. PETTIS owed him $200 borrowed money, for which he held Mr. PETTIS' note. The sum of $600 was thereupon paid. Mr. DERRICKSON exhibited the note in question to the Committee, which was indorsed to the effect that it was to be canceled on the payment of the above sum by Mr. BISHOP. A Mr. RIMACK, of Philadelphia, was also before the Committee. He testified that he paid a Mr. FITZGERALD, of Philadelphia, the sum of $1,500 for the appointment of his son as a military cadet. It has not yet transpired what Congressman made the appointment, nor who beside Mr. FITZGERALD got the money. This transaction is said to have occurred several years ago, and it is stated that the young man appointed has since graduated and is now an officer of the army. FITZGERALD has been summoned.

CUBA IN CONGRESS.

The Cuban question begins to assume formidable proportions in Congress. General BANKS this morning offered in the House a joint resolution, authorizing the President to declare and maintain a strict neutrality in the contest now going on between Spain and Cuba. The resolution also proposes the repeal of all parts of the act of 1818, which may be in conflict with the spirit and purpose of the joint resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who will undoubtedly report favorably upon it at an early day. This will bring the case up in its broadest aspect, and will involve not only the question of belligerent rights, but the serious matter of a very important change in the Neutrality laws.

REACTION ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The reaction on the Tariff bill is setting in so strong that some almost startling results are being daily developed. It seems now reasonably certain that the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee will never be considered in detail by the House. There will be an able, bitter and stormy discussion on the bill generally, and an effort will be made, perhaps, to lay it on the table. Some of the strongest Protectionists are quoted to-night as asserting that the bill is lost, and are said to be making an effort to secure the passage of the free list alone. But a large number of Republicans are averse to allowing the subject to pass without action of any kind. They are unwilling to go to the country with the responsibility of a failure to act upon this question, and it is therefore exceedingly probable that an effort will be made to submit a substitute for the Committee's bill which shall be more acceptable to the majority of the House.

NAVY RANK.

General SHERMAN has addressed a letter to Admiral PORTER, which has been laid before the House Naval Committee, on the subject of the rank question in the navy. The document is very long, and without giving any positive opinion on the subject, inclines rather to the line side of the question. General SHERMAN says he has had a good deal of experience as a sailor, having made many voyages in all sorts of vessels, and says that he should always prefer to sail in a vessel where some one is Captain. The question of rank both in the army and navy is not so much a matter of honor as it is of fixing responsibility. The letter has been read by the Committee, but the opinion appears to be quite as decided as ever on the whole question.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Another feature, which accompanies this reaction on the tariff and is daily growing stronger, is the sentiment among Western members in favor of a speedy return to specie payments. They don't much care whether it is done by contraction or by some other means. They are becoming convinced that the cry for more currency is a mistake; and that, as the present agricultural products have declined virtually to a gold basis, there is no reason why other articles of consumption and labor shall not do the same. This feeling crops out on all sides, and there has never been a time since the organization of the Republican Party when the discipline of either party was apparently at a lower ebb than now.

THE VAN WYCK-GREENE CASE.

The House was almost wholly occupied to-day with the continuation and close of the contested election case of VAN WYCK vs. GREENE. The closing hours of the debate excited unusual interest for an election case. General PAINE, Chairman of the Election Committee, took strong ground against the Republican contestant, and at one time his success seemed very doubtful. But General SCHENCK happened to get the floor for ten minutes, and turned the tide of affairs by dwelling with great force upon the infamous naturalization frauds of the City of New-York. These frauds, he said, permeated the Hudson River Counties largely, and entered to a great degree into the contest in this district. This onslaught of General SCHENCK woke up the Democrats very effectually, and drew the party lines in the House so closely that Mr. VAN WYCK was seated and Mr. GREENE unseated by a decisive majority.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

Your contemporary, the *Tribune*, of this morning, prints a statement purporting to emanate from this city, but more likely from Haytian agents in New-York, which endeavors to show that the so-called "Hartmont loan contract" entered into last Summer by the Dominican Government, will entail upon this Government a loss of £420,000, and interest thereon for twenty-five years. This is a reckless misrepresentation. To sustain it the language of the seventh article of the contract is ingeniously presented. That article expressly required that the money should be delivered before the 31st day of December, 1869. Only £50,000 of the sum was ever delivered at any time, and the treaty negotiated by General BABCOCK expressly provides for the repayment of that indebtedness out of the purchase money of a million and a half. The "Hartmont contract" is therefore null and void, even if the money should be tendered. At this day BAEZ could not receive it without violating the treaty with this Government. The truth is, the terms of the "Harmont loan" were a swindle and an imposition upon the necessity of that weak Government, and it is not to be wondered that there is a howl of disappointment among its promoters at the fact that their scheme is foiled by the new treaty. All the facts about the "Harmont loan" and its conditions were given in the TIMES more than a month ago.

THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The Senate Indian Committee at their meeting this morning considered the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations, and agreed on a report which was subsequently made with some amendments, the principal of which was to increase the amount to be paid to the Indians twenty-five per cent., and to pay them for some cattle an amount not exceeding $40,000. The Osage treaty has been withdrawn from the Committee and the Senate by the President.

PROPOSED INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The bills before the Senate and House calling for the appropriations of money for internal improvements are more numerous and ask for larger sums than have been offered in some years. The amount asked for by the State of New-York alone amounts to millions of dollars; and the Western country clamors for large appropriations. The Southern States, too, put in large demands. But New-England appears to be unusually modest; the bills from that section are very few, and the amount generally small.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi is apparently as far from admission so far as the Senate is concerned as she was months ago. The debate there to-day on fundamental condition, the whole reconstruction policy, the late war, secession, Calhounism, State rights and the doctrines of Seventy-six is the general subject of considerable force in legislative circles to-night.

JUDGE BUSTEED'S CASE.

The case of Judge BUSTEED, of Alabama, whose impeachment has been under consideration by the House Judiciary Committee for a year and a half, has been brought to a conclusion, so far as the Committee are concerned. They this morning voted that the charges were not sustained by the evidence. On most of the specifications the vote was unanimous, and there were only two or three votes in the affirmative on any of them.

THE MONARCH.

Captain COMMERELL, of the English ironclad *Monarch*, writes to Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, that his ship will be off the Capes of the Chesapeake on Thursday or Friday morning. As soon as the ship has arrived at Annapolis, Secretary ROBESON will proceed to that port and formally receive the officers of the *Monarch* and invite them to this city. An official visit by the President and members of the Cabinet will very probably occur some time next week.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Woman Instantly Killed by Her Husband.

Full Details of the Affair—Arrest of the Murderer.

The City was again the scene of a murder last evening. On this occasion the victim was a woman, the assassin her husband, the cause jealousy. The history of the murder is necessarily incomplete, owing to the fact that one MICHAEL POWERS, the only witness of the crime, who is a totally irresponsible person, was allowed by Captain CAFFREY to leave the Twentieth Precinct Station House after the affair, and as he could not subsequently be found, only the version of the murderer could be obtained. His story is as follows:

Sixteen years ago, he, (THOMAS SHERIDAN,) a native of Ireland, now 35 years of age, married a girl of fifteen, of New-York parentage, whose given name was MARGARET. She was of good family, and when her parents died, some years ago, she was left a farm near Yonkers, valued at $25,000, but secured for the use of her children. Up to the breaking out of the war SHERIDAN and his wife lived happily together. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth New-York, went to the war, and remained constantly with his regiment until 1864, when he returned. Finding his wife, as he avers, living in open and promiscuous infidelity to him, he reënlisted and remained in the field until the last gun was fired. When he returned, in 1865, a peace was also consummated between himself and wife, and they lived together during that Summer. Then they quarreled afresh and he abandoned her. As he charges she has meantime had criminal intercourse with men, and has been the mother of several illegitimate children. He has been a wanderer most of the time in the West, working as a day laborer. Some three weeks ago he returned to the City, and found his wife living with MICHAEL POWERS, at No. 317 West Forty-first-street, and with her the four children whom she had had by him. He took up his residence with his sister, at No. 404 First-avenue, but went to see his wife on several occasions, and each time quarreled with her.

Last evening about 7 o'clock he went to the saloon of JAMES HEALEY, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, where he got his supper, and at some place after that hour obtained a Smith & Wesson pistol, which he says he borrowed because he was afraid MARGARET or her man MICHAEL would attack him. It is evidently, however, an entirely new weapon. He went again to the house of his wife at about 8:30 o'clock, armed with this weapon. The house is a three-story frame tenement. The woman occupied a front room on the third floor, with a box at the rear called a bedroom. As he entered she was sitting on a chair near the stove, and the man POWERS was in the room. SHERIDAN'S story is that the moment he entered his wife began to upbraid him, asking him what he was doing on the west side when he should be at home; and that she stooped over, picked up something, and made an attempt to strike him. He makes no pretence that POWERS made any sign of violence, but admits that instantly upon this alleged attempt of MARGARET to strike him, he drew the revolver and fired two shots. The first took effect under the chin, ranged upward, and passed out behind the right ear, and must have been fired with the muzzle almost touching the head, as the skin is blackened with the powder. The woman sprang backwards across the room, and as she did so, SHERIDAN fired again, the ball passing in at the right cheek, and probably into the brain, as she instantly fell to the ground a corpse. All this had occupied but an instant, and in the next POWERS sprang before SHERIDAN and held him fast until the cries of the other occupants of the house, who had been alarmed by the shots, brought in Officer HALLIDAY, of the Twentieth Precinct, to whom the assassin was delivered, and by whom he was taken, together with POWERS, to the Station House in Thirty-fifth-street. POWERS made a brief statement of the affair, which was entered on the blotter, and was then, by the extraordinary stupidity of the officers, allowed to leave. His whereabouts during the rest of the evening are not known, as up to midnight he had not returned to the scene of the murder.

SHERIDAN, when questioned, freely admitted the killing of his wife, and regretted that he had not slain POWERS also. He did not appear to be in the least under the influence of liquor; talked unreservedly and intelligently of the affair, and of all his relations with the dead wife, whom he was careful to accuse of all the crimes that arouse, and are often held to excuse a husband's anger. He seems to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and, while seeming to fully comprehend his position, expresses no concern whatever as to the future. There was no whining, no bravado in him. He was collected, rational, apparently without regret for the murder which he had committed, but which he was cunning enough to attempt to palliate by the pretence that he feared an attack—the value of which excuse can be determined from the facts narrated, which have been told precisely as he gave them. Among other statements that he made during the evening was that by some legal trickery, his wife managed last year to dispose of her property; and having squandered the proceeds had beggared his children. The room where she so tragically died certainly gave no signs of wealth. Small and poorly furnished it was clearly the abode of poverty. It remained in charge of the Police last night, who will keep charge of the remains until the inquest, which is to be held by the Coroner this morning.

Union League Club—Annual Reception of Ladies.

The gentlemen of the Union League Club held their annual reception for the entertainment of the ladies last evening at the Club House, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. At 9 o'clock the carriages began to arrive and discharge their precious burdens, and two hours later the elegant rooms were thronged with the fair ones, arrayed in their finest feathers and attended by their gallant cavaliers. There were over 800 guests in all, and every arrangement was made for their enjoyment. The billiard saloon was transformed into a banqueting room, and the theatre into a dancing hall, and the festivities were kept up with great spirit until a late hour. Among the prominent gentlemen present were A. T. Stewart, Horace Greeley, William C. Bryant, General McDowell, John A. Griswold, M. H. Grinnell, S. B. Chittenden, Jackson S. Schultz, General Reeves, General Shaler, General Walton, John F. Kensett, Daniel Carpenter, Thomas Nast and Whitelaw Reid.

The Pneumatic Railway—Progress of the Work.

The tunnel of the Pneumatic Railway extends at present to a point half way between Murray and Barclay streets. It is painted white, and lighted with gas. Throughout its length it is of brick, and circular in form, and eight feet in diameter. At the upper end the vault is quite spacious. Light is obtained by means of glass inserted in the sidewalk above. An attractive finish is given to the walls by a wainscotting of oak and walnut in stripes. A railway runs upon the floor of the tube, which is twenty-one feet from the surface of the street. It is used for conveying the earth towards the entrance as the tunnel proceeds. Upon this road stands a long passenger car, which is used for this purpose. The work on the road is progressing satisfactorily.

The Liberal Club.

The eighteenth meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue, Mr. HY. WEIHLE in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting and a communication from the Geological Museum, General Land Office, Washington, informing the Club that the Great Western Mining Company have just brought to that office a sample of roofing slate taken from beds in Duluth, Minn., closely resembling the deposits of North Wales. It is hard and smooth and easily split into large thin pieces, and is dark blue in color. The quarries are reported to be inexhaustible, and, besides, being conveniently located for transportation offer many other advantages for operation. Dr. T. BRAUNS read a paper on the macrocosmic and microcosmic cell, which was discussed at length by members of the Club.

Arrival of the Agent of the English Erie Stockholders.

Mr. BURT, the eminent English solicitor, employed by the Protective Committee of the English Erie bondholders, arrived in this City yesterday on board the *Siberia*. He is said to be amply supplied with the sinews of war, and will coöperate with the Ramsey-Eaton party in the war against FISK and GOULD. The forthcoming legal struggle it is expected, unless a compromise is effected, will prove the most determined of the many in which the Erie Company has been involved.

Personal.

Senor Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, is at the St. Cloud Hotel. Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, and Hon. T. W. Hotchkiss, of Elmira, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. D. K. McCartey, of Syracuse; Hon. J. H. Selwyn, of Boston; Hon. E. S. Cleveland, of Connecticut, and Colonel J. W. Schofield, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. D. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the Union-place Hotel. General A. J. Mackay, U. S. A., is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Geo. W. Burns, of Baltimore, is at the Coleman House. Washington Booth, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA, CITY OF BALTIMORE AND CHINA.

The steamships *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Feb. 2, and Havre Feb. 5, *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Feb. 3, and Queenstown Feb. 4, and *China*, from Liverpool Feb. 5, and Queenstown Feb. 6, reached this port yesterday. The latest news thus received is fresher by five days than that by the *Danube*, and Captain MEIER, of the *Hammonia*, has our thanks for much intelligence contained in recent continental papers.

At the Anglo-American Telegraph meeting, Feb. 2, the result of the poll was strongly in favor of the agreement with the French and Atlantic Telegraph Companies, 4,032 votes being recorded against the amendment, and but 600 in its favor.

The Khédive has opened the Egyptian Parliament with a short discourse, in which he is said to have avoided touching upon foreign politics, but recommended internal improvements. A correspondent of the *Times* at Cairo telegraphs that in virtue of new arrangements only 15,000 troops will be maintained in Egypt for the future.

A man who styles himself LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and who pretends to be the offspring of a pretended son of NAPOLEON I. and JOSEPHINE, is now staying at Berne, where he is about to publish a pamphlet dedicated to France, and entitled *La Société et mon Droit*. He is said to be either a lunatic or an impostor, although he has in his features some points of resemblance to the BONAPARTE family.

Queen ISABELLA has, according to the *Gaulois*, magnanimously resolved to suspend all warlike projects to obtain her restoration. She has opened negotiations with the members of the actual Government, with a view to their accepting the candidature for the throne of the Prince ALPHONSE. If they will have the young Prince for King, the Queen promises that she will abdicate, and that her son shall accept the Constitution voted by the Cortes.

The *North Eastern Correspondence* publishes the following telegram from Constantinople, dated Feb. 1, 10 A. M.: "Explanations have been given to England and Russia, through the medium of their respective representatives, on the subject of the concentration of troops on the frontiers of Montenegro and Dalmatia. It appears from these explanations of the Grand Vizier that the troops will be gradually withdrawn as tranquillity is reëstablished in the Bocchi di Cattaro."

A communication from Cairo, in the *Italie* of Florence, says: "The pilgrims are expected to be extremely numerous this year at Mecca, on the occasion of the *fête* of the Arafatt, not less than 150,000 being looked for. This solemnity falling on Friday, March 11, gives to the pilgrimage the value of three visits to Mecca in ordinary years. A few cases of cholera have appeared among the persons coming from the Persian Gulf; and had not the Egyptian Government taken the precaution of adopting the most energetic sanitary measures all along the Red Sea, and at other points where travelers pass, the gathering of 1870 would perhaps be as disastrous as that of 1865."

A meeting of a most enthusiastic character was held at Manchester Feb. 1, in support of the Government. About twenty members of Parliament were present, and five hundred delegates from various towns and from the branches of the National Reform Union. It was the managers of that organization who got up the meeting, and its Chairman, Mr. GEORGE WILSON, presided. A resolution was passed unanimously, expressive of confidence in the Ministry, anticipating that they would legislate for the Irish land difficulty, education, the removal of university tests, and the ballot, and promising support in the carrying of such measures as might be proposed. Sir THOMAS BAZLEY and Mr. JACOB BRIGHT were the first speakers after the Chairman. Mr. BRIGHT advocated the extension of household suffrage to the counties, the admission of women to vote, and the abolition of the hustings as an antiquated absurdity.

The persecution of the Jews in Roumania would seem to have recommenced. A letter is published in the journals on the subject from the pen of M. CREMIEUX, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and which says: "A new circular has been addressed to the Roumanian Prefects by the Minister of the Interior to command the expulsion of all the Jews of the rural districts, and the order has been executed with a refinement of barbarity unfortunately too often shown by the agents of Government. Since the date of the 7th of last December all the Jewish inhabitants of a village in the district of Bacau have been plundered, maltreated, driven from their houses, dispersed about the open country; and all this in spite of the rigors of a frost so severe that two children died on the way. We have now just received a list of those expelled from the district of Falcie; it amounts to ninety-four families, forming about 500 persons. Even in the towns, Jews have been deprived of the right, which had been partially restored to them, of devoting themselves freely to commerce; as during the whole of December they were excluded from all public sales and adjudications."

The following letter from Captain the Hon. ERNEST COCHRANE, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Petrel*, on the West Coast of Africa, has been published, but the reliability of its intelligence is generally doubted: "Jan. 9, 1870.—My Dear Sir: A few lines to tell you Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been killed and burnt by the natives ninety days' journey from the Congo. He passed through a native town, and was three days on his journey when the King of the town died. The natives declared LIVINGSTONE had bewitched him, sent after him, told him he had bewitched their King, and he must die. They then killed him and burnt him. This news comes by a Portuguese traveler trading that way. LIVINGSTONE was on the lakes at the head of the Congo, making his way to the Congo, where he was going to come out. I believe this news to be true. I am expecting the Commodore here every day, and on his arrival my orders for home."

The death of Rev. CHAS. TOWNSEND, one of the last members of the literary circle which met at Holland House in the early part of the present century, is announced. He died at the ripe age of 89 years, after suffering during the last three years from paralysis. He was a personal friend of Lord BYRON, SAMUEL ROGERS, HORACE and JAMES SMITH, (the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*,) WM. STUART ROSE, WORDSWORTH, the historian HALLAM and Mr. J. G. LOCKHART. The Duke DE CADORE has just died from a cancer in the mouth. This Dukedom was created by NAPOLEON I. in 1809, and in favor of his Minister, M. DE CHAMPIGNY. The late Duke, who was the eldest son of the first, was created a peer of France by LOUIS PHILIPPE in 1835. The CHAMPIGNY family has been thoroughly loyal to the Second Empire, and its loyalty has been abundantly recognized. Of three brothers of the Duke just deceased one is a Chamberlain and another a Government Deputy; the third, Count FRANZ DE CHAMPIGNY, a member of the Institute, is the author of a *History of the Cæsars*. The decease of M. CURMER, the publisher and bookseller, who commenced in 1833 the publication of a series of illustrated works which may be cited as perfect marvels of typography, engraving and chromolithography, and that of M. GUSTAVE CAZAVAN, editor of the *Journal du Havre*, are also recorded.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Debates in the Corps Legislatif—The Creusot Strike—Onslaught by M. Thiers on the Majority—The New Press Law—The Imperial Ball at the Tuileries—Americans Presented.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.

In the Corps Legislatif, on Wednesday, the strike at Creusot furnished the pretext for an attack on the Government by the Opposition. It will be remembered that on the first news of this event three thousand troops, under the command of a General, were at once ordered to repair to the spot. M. ESQUIROS protested against the intervention of the army in disputes between workmen and their employers, and demanded if the course pursued on this occasion was to be regarded as the future policy of the Cabinet. M. GAMBETTA, in a speech marked by more moderation than he usually displays on questions of this kind, showed that the employment of the military in this affair was not only not called for by the necessities of the case, but that it was a violation of the law of 1864, which accorded to the working classes the right of free discussion on all matters involving disputes with their employers. The *rôle* which the military had played in this case was one purely of intimidation, and therefore the object of the law, which was intended to protect equally the rights of the workman and the employer, was defeated. The Minister of Justice (M. OLLIVIER) contended that the course pursued by the Government was perfectly justified by the circumstances, as a minority of the workmen had endeavored to intimidate the majority. The law which had been referred to expressly interdicted violence, fraudulent manœuvres and intimidation in whatever form it might assume, and it was therefore the duty of the Government to insure its legal and complete execution. In reply to the question which had been put to him, he would say that it was his intention, wherever freedom of labor or the prescriptions of an existing and unrepealed law were imperiled, to defend and cause them to be respected in the same manner. M. GAMBETTA maintained that no answer had been given to the question—the only one involved in this discussion—whether the equilibrium of debate between the workmen and their employers had not been destroyed by the presence of the military. The proof that the freedom of labor—that freedom which the law on coalitions pretended to organize—had not been respected, was to be found in the statement made by the Minister of Justice—a grave and significant one—that "the Government had not contented itself with sending down a few battalions merely, but that acting on strategic principles, it had dispatched to the spot an imposing force—a force so considerable that it at once solved all difficulties." There was no question in this case of a usurping minority seeking to impose its will on the majority, for the excellent reason that in a struggle of this kind the majority had sufficient resources and determination to cause itself to be respected by the minority. There were majorities that could not be intimidated, and those were majorities of workmen. He said it to their honor and for the example and instruction of majorities which neither respected themselves nor knew how to cause themselves to be respected. This terminated the incident.

In the reserve maintained by the Government in its explanations, and which placed it at an apparent disadvantage in the discussion on this Creusot affair, there were some facts kept back which would have placed its course in a different light from that which it at present assumes. In my last letter I mentioned to you that it was in possession of information which would lead to the conclusion that the Creusot strike was, coincidently with the Sheffield affair, part of a grand socialist and republican movement which is being directed from the headquarters of a revolutionary committee sitting at Berne, and which has taken France, Great Britain and Germany for its first fields of operation. It was from the information conveyed to it on this point, and not from a disposition to repeat the scenes of Ricamarie and St. Aubin, that the Government was induced to adopt such prompt and formidable measures of repression. The evidence on which it has acted is not yet sufficiently complete to enable it to lay it before the Chamber, and until it is so it wisely abstains from adding to the existing elements of political uneasiness.

ATTACK BY M. THIERS ON THE MAJORITY.

In the discussion on the proposition for the denunciation of the commercial treaties in the Chamber yesterday, M. THIERS made amends for a weak and ineffective speech on the main question by a sharp attack upon the majority, whom he considered had manifested a want of courtesy towards him by their frequent interruptions.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

The new *projet de loi*, for the trial of Press offences, was introduced and laid on the bureau in the course of this sitting, after being elaborated by the Council of State; but the discussion on it will not come on until after the debates on the commercial treaties have been got through with.

SNUB FOR THE SULTAN.

I have just seen a dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that the Great Powers are concerting an energetic remonstrance to the Sultan on the concentration of troops on the frontiers of Montenegro, which they consider is likely to endanger the peace of Europe. This step must have been agreed to by the St. Petersburg Cabinet as a measure of urgent necessity, seeing that it has just emitted a new loan on the European markets.

THE BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

Their Majesties gave their first ball for the season on Wednesday last. Some of the papers set down the number present at three thousand, but if a third be deducted from this estimate, it will be nearer the truth. It was, in fact, one of the thinnest attended balls that has taken place for several seasons past. Among those looked for as impersonating the new order of things which has been inaugurated since the same brilliant company was assembled at the last of these festivities was M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the Minister of Justice and head of the present Ministry. Some of the papers say that his absence was occasioned by the insurmountable repugnance which he has to don a Court suit. He should have followed the example of the American Minister, Mr. WASHBURNE, and his Second Secretary, Mr. MOORE, both of whom were plain black cloth. The Emperor looked much changed for the worse, his features having a swollen and heavy appearance, with those peculiar ridges under the eyes which denote the progress of kidney disease. Walking appears to be an effort with him, and he has frequent recourse to the aid of the arm of some member of his household. The Empress appears thinner in person than when she left for Egypt. Neither of their Majesties appeared in good spirits. At midnight they made the tour of the *salons*, and stopped occasionally to say a few words to the *invités* who had the honor of being personally known to them. Their Majesties did not make their appearance again after supper. At 1:30 more than two-thirds of the company had left the palace, but dancing, nevertheless, was kept up until 3 in the morning. WALDTEUFEL, who has succeeded STRAUSS in the direction of the principal orchestra, led, for the first time, in the Salle du Trone. He was replaced by DESGRANGES in the Salle des Fetes. Mme. DE METTERNICH had quite a little court about her during the evening, as had also Mrs. WASHBURNE and Mrs. General BANKS. Mrs. WASHBURNE, who, owing to illness, has lived a retired life up to the present time, charmed every one by the grace and amiability of her manners, and she has proved, I can assure you, quite a diplomatic success.

The following were the formal presentations made to their Majesties by the American Minister: Mrs. Frank Moore, Mrs. N. P. Banks, Miss Binney Banks, Miss Ella Badger, General John Meredith Read, General Augustus L. Chetlain and Mrs. Chetlain, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Steil, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman, Colonel and Mrs. Harrison G. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Delprat, Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas Lippincott, Mr. Clement H. Barclay, Mr. G. W. Fishback, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, and Mr. Washburne, Jr.—thirty in all.

Amongst the other Americans present were Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Paine, Mrs. Schliecker, Major Dundas, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Curtis, Mrs. J. Cowdin, Mr. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin, Dr. Evans and the Chevalier Wikoff.

Demonstration at the Porte St. Martin Theatre.

Paris (Feb. 3) Correspondence Daily News.

The revival last night of M. VICTOR HUGO'S "Lucrèce Borgia" at the Porte St. Martin, where it was first played exactly thirty-seven years ago, was the occasion of a childish political demonstration which made it impossible to appreciate the merits of the actors who braved the recollections of old playgoers by taking the parts originally filled by Mlle. GEORGES, FREDERICK LEMAITRE and LOCKROY. M. ROCHEFORT, who was in a state box with the HUGOS, GILL, the caricaturist, and Mme. GEORGE SAND, was enthusiastically applauded. So far there was no harm, as long as the applause did not interfere with the performance. But in another conspicuous box was M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the "Mameluke" of the Empire, as he delights to style himself. His presence made the majority of the audience forget good manners and fair play. As soon as CASSAGNAC was pointed out, several people began to sing his name to the revolutionary air of "Les Lampions." He put up his opera glass to his eyes, and looked on the people who insulted him with a defiant air, which soon brought them recruits. According to the calculations of several papers as many as five hundred ultimately joined in the chorus, and all the reports say that the piece was for the most part played in dumb show. The name of CASSAGNAC was sometimes varied by that of CANROBERT, with the addition of "Rrran"—the expletive attributed to the Marshal commanding the Army of Paris, but which he denies having used—signifying that he would be delighted to try the improved artillery upon the people. M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC is, of course, highly delighted at the prominence given to his name. Like the man in the farce, he likes to be persecuted." He proclaims in the *Pays* that he will ever regard as the happiest day of his life the "day when he alone represented his Sovereign and the Empress." Enlarging on this theme, he says: "My name was a flag, an escutcheon; I the free volunteer, the Mameluke, stood alone proudly amidst the howling crowd." It was no surprise to him. He went to the theatre "precisely because he knew he would be hooted." Mme. GEORGE SAND, who, though she has been sometimes on friendly terms with NAPOLEON III., now writes in the *Rappel*—"Your friends are my friends;" dedicates to her "grand friend," VICTOR HUGO, an article containing her impression on the revival of "Lucrece Borgia." She thinks it his greatest work. The three superb situations—the mother insulted in the presence of her son; the son poisoned by his mother; and the mother punished and killed by her son—constitute in her eyes a "magnificent trilogy." And she pays almost unconsciously a great tribute to the genius of VICTOR HUGO when she recalls the fact that "Lucrece Borgia" was written in a great hurry, to be revenged on the censorship which had stopped "Le Roi s'Amuse," after a first representation, and that it was brought out on Feb. 2, 1833, only two months after its predecessor was stifled by authority. Mme. SAND is, I think, quite justified in saying that M. MELINGUE is a better representative of *Alphonse d'Este* than M. HUGO ever had before. But her praises of the other actors, who invite painful comparisons with their forerunners, must be put down to the score of necessary courtesies between dramatic authors and the existing generation of histrionic performers.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

English Opinion of the Late Erie Report—Cheerful Prospects for English Bondholders.

The London *Times'* City Article, of Feb. 3, says: "The American papers received to-day contain the annual report to the stockholders of the Erie Railway, by Mr. JAY GOULD, the President, and it is properly designated as a document which 'for bold sublimity in the art of perverting the truth has rarely been paralleled.' Mr. GOULD furnishes an almost interminable description of the work he alleges to have been done to improve and equip the road and develop its connections, but he gives no figures nor, indeed, any hint to account for the disappearance of the millions of money that have been squandered. He boasts that the law which, with the final sanction of Governor HOFFMAN, gave the control of the concern to himself and Mr. FISK, was passed by the Legislature of New-York "with scarcely a dissenting vote," and he adds that this law was accepted by the stockholders, and that the present Board was elected by over 365,000 votes, these votes being actually on stock poured forth on the market, and which stood in the names of the company's nominees, the scrip meanwhile passing unregistered from hand to hand. From the result of the proceedings of the Erie Protection Committee in London during the past few days it may be hoped that the official career of Mr. GOULD is now drawing to a close, but all who read the present report will feel that, even if the stockholders should regain possession of their property, the interests of public justice will have suffered grievous default if he and his colleagues are permitted to retire upon having made simply a surrender." On Feb. 4 the same journal states: "According to late American advices it is not improbable that Governor HOFFMAN, of New-York, will be the Democratic candidate at the next election for President of the United States. This is a contingency worthy of attention on the part of all holders of United States' securities. It was by Mr. HOFFMAN, in his capacity of Governor of the leading State of the Union, that the control of the Erie Company was placed permanently in the hands of Messrs. GOULD and FISK, he having, against the urgent remonstrances of the most respectable journals of New-York, refused to veto the measure. It is true that Governor HOFFMAN has recently thought it expedient to put forth a manifesto against repudiation; but, it may be asked, what security is there in the face of the experience already acquired that he will, should he be called to the office of President, appoint a Cabinet capable of giving expression to ideas of financial honesty? If he considered Messrs. GOULD & FISK proper persons to be intrusted with absolute power over £15,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling of the property of other people, a majority of whom were foreigners, dependent especially on the good faith that might be shown them, what reason is there to suppose that he would not deem these persons, or others of their stamp, the best agents that could be selected for the administration of the national debt, and particularly of that portion of it which happens to be held abroad?"

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Extraordinary Scene at the Vatican—Infallibility and its Opponents—Fenianism Condemned—Rome and Russia—The Question of Adjournment.

In its correspondence from Rome of the 28th of January, the *Liberté* gives an account of a violent scene which had taken place between the Pope and the Syrian Patriarch of Babylon, and which has caused a great sensation here. It appears that on the occasion of the discussion of the second *schema* which treats specially of the prerogatives of the Bishops, the Patriarch delivered a speech in reply to those of several of the Ultramontane Prelates whose views were entirely opposed to the liberties of the Oriental Churches, and which the Patriarch before he left for Rome had taken a solemn oath to defend. In this speech he reminded the members of the Council of the obligation he had assumed, but said: "As to you, my Lords, (Monseigneurs,) you can do as you please, but we Orientals reserve all our rights, which, moreover, have been recognized by the Council of Florence." The Pope, irritated, sent for the Patriarch, and the venerable prelate immediately repaired to the Vatican, where he was introduced to his Holiness by M. VALERGA, the Patriarch of Jerusalem. I give the account of the scene which followed in the words of the correspondent of the *Liberté*. The Pontiff was very pale, and appeared greatly agitated. A paper lay before him; it was an act by which the Patriarch renounced all his rights and exchanged his privileges for the handcuffs of the prelates of the Latin rite. "Sign that paper," said PIUS IX. to him in a tone of command. The Patriarch, all in a tremble, respectfully asked for explanations. His Holiness gave them to him, and presented a pen to him. "I cannot sign an act of this kind," replied the Patriarch. The Pope was then seized with one of those violent fits of passion which are frequent with him. He struck his hand on the table, broke the pen which he held in it, and declared to the Patriarch that he should not leave without signing. It was a sort of trap. The Patriarch agitated to the last degree, endeavored to tranquilize his Holiness, and spoke to him of the oath he had taken before leaving his diocese, and of the impossibility of his breaking it. All was useless. "PIUS IX. only exhibited more irritation, pretended that the oath was a nullity, and again ordered the Patriarch to sign. Finally, after an hour's unceasing struggle, and after His Holiness had broken three pens on his desk, the Patriarch, more dead than alive, submitted, and was permitted to leave the Pontifical Cabinet. A few minutes afterwards he complained with tears in his eyes to his colleagues, of the unbecoming treatment to which the Pope had just subjected him." "Was ever such a scene enacted," adds the correspondent. "You will see, if this state of things continues, that PIUS IX. will order the Bishops of the Left to vote infallibility with the Right, and that in case of hesitation he will shut them up in the Castle of Saint Angelo until they consent to act like the Patriarch of Babylon." If our American Bishops attempt to confirm by their votes such despotism as this, they will meet with anything but a welcome reception when they return to their diocese.

INFALLIBILITY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Rome under date of Jan. 31, says: "Yesterday his Holiness PIUS IX. caused to be returned to their Eminences Cardinals RAUSCHER and SCHWARZENBERG the addresses against his personal infallibility, bearing the signatures of Bishops who are spiritual pastors over eighty millions of Catholics, which had been forwarded to him as the common father of the Catholic community. The act is something more than grave; it is, I think, decisive. The Pope might have given an angry, an intemperate, and even an unbecoming reply; but to take the respectful expression of opinion on a matter essentially organic to the faith from one hundred and thirty, if not more, Bishops, in this ill-mannered and indecent manner, as if it were an expression of impertinent and presumptuous interference, is a piece of Papal self-inflation that has no precedent. The addresses were sent back without comment or communication, just as one might fling out of window an insolent begging letter. I suppose now there will be an end to the fond notion with which some have been comforting themselves, that there was a change in the direction of milder counsels and less extreme resolutions. This contemptuous rejection of representations from prelates who are quite the first in hierarchical rank is rendered all the more marked that it was not a deed of momentary impulse. The addresses were returned by the Pontiff after several days' reflection. The matter of importance to observe is that this act on his part is a distinct declaration that the whole notion of compromise has been, as I always thought, a mere feint. If there had been any real thought of seeking some half term which could have been accepted—what such a term could be it is not easy to see—if any such thought had been seriously entertained by men uncomfortably affected with apprehension at the situation, the Pope never would have been urged to take so offensive a step as he has just done. It must remove the film that has been hanging over some eyes, and dispel, I should hope, any anticipation that the struggle will not have to be fought out to the bitter end. The Bishops, therefore, had better gird up their loins, for the Jesuits—and they are the Pope—will not spare them aught."

CONDEMNATION OF FENIANISM.

It has been for some time a matter of dispute in Ireland whether the Pope's recent condemnation of secret societies was intended to include the Fenian Brotherhood. The following decree, dated Rome, Jan. 12, sets the question at rest: "As it may be doubted by many whether the Society of Fenians is included among the societies condemned in the Pontifical Constitution, our most holy Father PIUS IX., having first taken the opinion of the eminent Cardinals, the Inquisitors-General appointed to guard against heretical perversity in the universal Christian Republic, lest the hearts of the faithful, particularly the simple, should be perverted to the imminent danger of their souls, and adhering to the decrees of the congregation of the General Inquisition [illegible] especially the decree of July 5, 1865, handed round and declared that the American or Irish society called Fenian is comprised among the societies forbidden and condemned in the Constitution of the Supreme Pontiff, and in particular by that lately issued by his Holiness, dated Oct. 20, 1869, beginning "Apostolicæ Sedis;" in paragraph 4 of which are declared liable to sentence of excommunication, to be removed only by the Pope, "Those sects called Freemasons, Carbonari, or any other kinds of sects which either openly or privately plot against the Church or legitimately constituted authorities, together with those who in any way favor the same; as also their secret heads or leaders, so long as they shall not have denounced them." He has, therefore, commanded this answer to be given to certain Bishops who have asked the question.

D. ANGELO ARGENTI,
Notary of the Holy Roman Inquisition.

ROME AND RUSSIA.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Archbishop of Posen has laid before the Pope a project for a *modus vivendi* between the Holy See and Russia, which has already received the consent of Prussia, and which the Archbishop is charged to present by Count BISMARCK. The name of Poland and all mention of the Polish Church are to be erased from all the acts of the Holy See, and Monsignor LEDOCHOWSKI, as Primate, renounces, for himself and the clergy, the Polish nationality, in consideration of all Catholics being allowed the free exercise of their religion. The Emperor will appoint a Council, composed of Catholic ecclesiastics and laymen, to govern the Church in Russia, in concert with a nuncio from the Pope, resident at St. Petersburg. The Holy Father has not yet agreed to the project. On reading it over, he exclaimed: "This is a new dismemberment of Poland which the Archbishop of Posen wishes me to sign."

ANXIOUS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent details: "The Holy Father seems now only anxious to bring the Council to a close, and he has spoken to several Bishops to use their influence to expedite the business, so as to effect this object by June; but where he is to find the money for his expenses up to that time is a mystery. The other evening, at the grand dinner of the French Academy, on the Pincio, some of the guests asked Cardinal MATHIEU when the Council would finish its labors. 'Not in ten years,' answered the Cardinal, 'if it continues to move at its present pace.'"

NATIONAL EMIGRATION.

The Question of Government Assistance—Declaration of Mr. Gladstone.

On Feb. 3, a deputation of gentlemen interested in the emigration question, waited upon the Prime Minister, to ask the Government to consider the desirableness of assisting the unemployed to emigrate to the colonies. Mr. GOSCHEN was with Mr. GLADSTONE during the interview. The deputation consisted of the Duke of MANCHESTER, Mr. GEO. POTTER, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord G. HAMILTON, M. P., some members of Parliament, and several merchants and clergymen of various denominations. In introducing the deputation the Duke of MANCHESTER explained that it did not consist solely of members of the National Emigration League, but of others who united in thinking that it was the duty of the Imperial Government to grant whatever funds might be available out of the revenue to assist the emigration of men who, through no fault of their own, were suffering from distress, and for whom there was nothing but pauperism unless timely assistance was given. A memorial was presented to the Premier by Mr. JENKINS, who, as well as Mr. M'C. TORRENS, M. P., addressed the right honorable gentleman in lengthy speeches. They advanced the arguments which have been advanced at so many public meetings, the general tenor of their remarks being to show how prevalent is the distress existing through non-employment, not only in London, but throughout the Kingdom, as stated by Mr. MORLEY, M. P., at the Mansion House meeting; that there is an ample field for emigrants in our colonies of Western Australia, Natal, Upper Canada and New-Zealand; that it is impossible to promote a general scheme of emigration without Government aid; and that in giving that aid the Government had both precedents and resources. The honorable member for Finsbury definitely asked Mr. GLADSTONE to grant free passages to emigrants, and to advance loans to them to be repaid according to terms agreed upon. The Premier, after Mr. M'C. TORRENS's address, reminded the deputation that time was precious, and Mr. GEO. POTTER was the only remaining speaker. Millions of his fellow-workmen, he said, were looking to the answer Mr. GLADSTONE would give to the deputation, and upon it to a great extent would depend the future of the country. There was a movement on foot to promote emigration to America. But the workingmen were patriotic, and while they loved America well, they loved England more. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, said: "I have listened with great interest to the expression of your opinions upon a subject which we all know to be one of great importance. The distress of the people, whenever and wherever it prevails, must necessarily be a question which has the very first claim upon the attention of the Government, and it will be at all times their duty to settle to the best of their power all practical and available means for relieving such distress and listen with great attention and respect to all suggestions with regard to any particular form they may assume. It is in that spirit we have desired to receive the representations you have made to us, and, far from complaining of their character, I but express the views of Mr. GOSCHEN, as well as my own, when I say that we are deeply thankful to you for having placed before us proposals of wide scope and great importance, although, as we must admit, of considerable difficulty. At the same time your proposals have assumed a clear and definite form. There is no doubt at all as to the character of the deputation, and that, as one of you just now said, it represents no narrow class feeling; but I should like to ask whether it is a London deputation. (The right honorable gentleman was informed that the deputation originated at Exeter Hall, but that there were provincial representatives present.) Then, gentlemen, I have only further to say, I will make it known to our colleagues the proposals which you have made, and they shall receive our careful consideration. It will be governed by the best view we can take of public affairs. I am sorry to say that Lord GRANVILLE, whom I requested to attend to-day on the part of the colonies, and who necessarily, as Colonial Minister, has a good deal to say on a question of this kind, is prevented by ill-health from attending. There is another member of the Government who is absent, and whom we should have to consult on the question of grants—I mean the Chancellor of the Exchequer. My colleagues, gentlemen, I need hardly assure you, agree with me as to the necessity and the difficulties attaching to this question; but we desire to overcome them, and will make a fair examination and consideration of the whole matter."

A Story of Thurlow Weed.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The death of MATTHEW D. GREEN, recently recorded in our columns, recalls to mind an incident in his declining years which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. About two years ago GREEN was stricken by paralysis. He was then residing in Fourteenth-street. During the holidays, between Christmas and New Year's, a small party, in which the writer was present, proposed calling upon him. It was composed of the late Supervisor TAYLOR, MERWIN R. BREWER, RUFUS ANDREWS, &c. They were shown up to the third story, and found the palsied MAT in a state of helplessness on his bed. His difficult utterance plainly showed the disease had affected his speech, while his manifestation were unconcealed of the pleasure he derived from the visit of his guests. With childlike garrulousness he told of the friends and acquaintances who had called to see him. "But," said he, raising himself as well as he could, and addressing Mr. TAYLOR, "there's been one here, JOE, who wouldn't forget the old sport, and his visit is worth them all. You couldn't guess who it was. No, you couldn't. But I'll tell you who it was, and you wouldn't believe it, but it's God's truth he was here." "Who was it, MAT?" inquired Mr. TAYLOR. "Why, JOE, no one else but the old man. Yes, on Christmas Day, in the storm and slush, the old man came by himself. Under his arm he brought that large box of hothouse grapes you see there on the bureau. He stayed here a long time, talking about the old political fights we had been in; and he told me, JOE, he had always found me true, and trusted me without fear of being sold out. When he said 'Good-bye, MAT.,' and shook my hand, he told me to let him know if I wanted anything. But God bless his old heart"—and here the tears fairly convulsed him—"when he shook hands with the old woman he left a $500 greenback, and before she could thank him he was down the stairs and gone. I could not help thinking to myself, 'Who was the old man?' In a moment I was satisfied." Rousing himself from the languor the exertion had brought on, and raising himself in bed, with a bold voice old MAT. said, "JOE, THURLOW WEED never was known to go back on a friend."

Accident to President Anderson, of Rochester University, and His Wife.

From the Rochester Chronicle, Feb. 11.

We regret to announce that Dr. M. B. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester University, and his wife met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock. The Doctor and his wife were driving in a cutter on Andrews-street, when the horse became frightened and ran with great speed down the hill, overturning the sleigh, and throwing Dr. and Mrs. ANDERSON with great violence to the ground. A crowd gathered to the spot immediately and the injured persons were carried into a saloon near the place where the accident occurred. Both were found to be severely injured. The Doctor was cut in the head and remained insensible for a long time. Mrs. ANDERSON was terribly bruised, and sustained besides, it was thought, internal injuries. They were removed to their residence and medical aid summoned. The accident is a most severe one and the host of friends of the Doctor will anxiously watch his symptoms and pray for the speedy recovery of himself and lady.

CURRENT NOTES.

A bark has sailed from Boston for Cork with 22,470 bushels of Canada peas.

A Southern paper called its leading article on Monday "Bosh."

The Legislature of Nebraska meets in special session to-day, to take action on the Fifteenth Amendment.

All the world's a stage, and life is but a span; but this completes your turnout if you want to take a ride.

A rumor is circulating in Illinois that the Democrats are talking of running Ex-Secretary BROWNING for Governor.

SAMPSON GOLIAH has got himself into trouble in Indianapolis, Ind., by leading a small riot.

The Grand Jury have found four indictments against JOHN H. SIMS for stealing and shipping tools, goods, &c., from Auburn prison while he was confined as a convict there.

Rev. AMZI ATWATER, at one time a Professor in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, has been elected Professor of Languages in the Indiana State University.

Some of the Congressmen advocate an appropriation for postage stamps for their use. Thus only are they willing that the franking privilege should be stamped out.

The last steamer which arrived at San Francisco from Japan brought a large number of tea plants of different varieties, a portion of them for the Japanese colony in El Dorado County.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, President of the Ohio River Bridge Company, has announced to the Mayor of Louisville that this great structure will be ready to-day for the first formal passage of a train of cars.

A dancing party of about twenty couples were precipitated into the cellar by the giving way of the floor, in Milwaukee, Wis., on Friday night last. A stove went down with them, and many of the party were badly burned, although fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Yesterday was a golden day and it was followed by a silver night, in which the great round moon climbed up the eastern sky, and sent down its bright beams liberally upon the filthy streets and silently reproached the Street Commissioner. But he minds not motes or beams.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* looks with disfavor upon the proposal that Pennsylvania should pay some $3,000,000 to the "unhappy farmers who were bereft of a few fence rails, fat pigs, or poultry" in the border counties when the rebels invaded the State.

At last, after full and protracted deliberation and consultation, President ANGELL, of the University of Vermont, has declined the presidency of Michigan University. The Burlington *Free Press* makes the announcement by authority and in italics. We trust, therefore, the matter is now settled.

A letter from Mississippi, intended to prejudice favorably the case of a murderer, says that the writer knows of a family of high social standing in that State whose tempers are so uncontrollable that the members, male and female, will, upon a trifling misunderstanding arising, hurl knives at each other across the dinner table, and that in the presence of strangers.

It is a cute Yankee who is a conductor on one of the Boston street cars: He knows how to please his passengers, and so even at this late day he still announces, in stentorian tones, at every trip the arrival at the "nearest point to the Coliseum." And then all the passengers look at one another and smile complacently, and the car moves on.

A Canadian has raised a breeze by suggesting through the papers that the motto, "Let knowledge grow from more to more," which was placed upon the walls of a college in Toronto, is not good English. Friends of the college are rushing into print, and suggesting that the critic write to Mr. TENNYSON and ask him to correct the mistake in the next edition of *In Memoriam*.

The National Association, formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will recognize therein the existence of God, and indicate that we are a Christian nation, has invited all American citizens who favor such an amendment, to meet, without distinction of party or creed, in Convention in Pittsburg, Penn., on Thursday, the 3d day of March next.

The Hudson *Star* tells this: A young couple weary of matrimonial ties, called upon the wife's father to settle the difficulty for them. After considerable deliberation he posted the dissatisfied couple on opposite sides of a wooden block, ordered them to hold a turkey over the same, took an ax and with a heavy blow cut the turkey in two, saying: "You are separated by death and nothing but death could separate you."

A fire company in Pawtucket, R. I., recently captured a golden eagle, and proposed to keep him in captivity. But Mr. H. C. L. DORSEY, the prisoner's friend, could not remain easy under such circumstances, and so he bought the bird for $20, half in gold and half in greenbacks, and to-day, at noon, he is to break the captive eagle's chain and give him to the skies again, from the roof of the engine house.

To a Virginian who asked him to use his influence to reduce the tax on tobacco, General BUTLER last week wrote: "You will see the difficulty of throwing away some thirty millions of revenue rather than have some few people thrown out of employment. Besides, when the taxes are honestly assessed everywhere tobacco will rise in price, so that men in our manufactories will manufacture it still, and these men will have employment again."

The Newark *Advertiser* reports that the students have been having lively times at Rutgers College, growing out of an attempt on the part of the seniors to attend the juniors' orations for the junior year honors. The juniors "rushed" the seniors from the hall, and the Faculty having sustained the seniors in the encroachment, the juniors refused to speak at all at the exhibition. Finally, however, a compromise was made, and only the seniors who belong to the society which speaks and the juniors are to be admitted to hear the trial.

General SIGEL recently wrote the editor of the Baltimore *Wecker*: "Personally I would have been well pleased with the office of Assessor for the Sixth District. But the question was not only whether I should be provided with a position, but the political principle was involved whether or not the German element in general was to be recognized by the Federal Government. For that reason I was obliged to act as I did. I know very well the difficulties which stood in our way, and am in no manner, therefore, astounded at the result."

The Death Web of Young Fish.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 11.

The Pisciculturist, SETH GREEN, is known throughout the land for his energy and perseverance in inquiring into and ascertaining the cause of anything that may be new in his little world of interest or nature. For many years Mr. GREEN has been at a loss to account for the enormous destruction of very small trout, but he has now ascertained the cause. He says in regard to the matter: "There is a small worm which is a favorite food of trout and many other kinds of fish. This worm is one of the greatest enemies which the young fry have. It spins a web in the water to catch young fish, just as a spider does on land to catch flies. I have seen them make the web and take the fish. The web is as perfect as that of the spider, and as much mechanical ingenuity is displayed in its construction. It is made as quickly and in the same way as a spider's, by fastening the threads at different points, and going back and forth until the web is finished. The threads are not strong enough to hold the young trout after the umbilical sac is absorbed, but the web will stick to the fins and get around the head and gills and soon kills the fish. I have often seen it on the young trout, and it has been a great mystery and caused me many hours, days and weeks of wonder to find out what was wound around the heads and fins of my young trout and killed them. I did not find out until lately, while watching recently hatched whitefish. These are much smaller than the trout when they begin to swim, and they were caught and held by the web. I found ten small whitefish caught in one web in one night. The web was spun in a little whitefish preserve, into which I had put one hundred young fish. The threads spun by this worm seem to be much finer than the common spider's web, and they are not visible in the water until the sediment collects upon them. They can then be seen very plainly. These webs cannot be spun where there is much current, and can be easily seen in still water by a close observer."

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

The World's Attack on "the Ring"—Significant Advice to Honest Democrats.

From the World, Feb. 16.

The Democrats of New-York and of the United States are entitled to know from us what the *World* is about in breaking down the power of the organization and the men who for many years have held sway in the politics of this City. In the first place, the *World* calls its friends here and elsewhere to witness that it has not attacked the Ring of corrupt Democrats in New-York City at a time when to break down their power would have broken down or divided the strength of the Democratic Party, and surrendered the City or the State to the worse alternative of Radical rule. It has contented itself with maintaining an attitude of simple independence of the Ring. Happily, this has been resented by the Ring with a long course of unmeasured calumnies, which furthered, better than anything we could have said, our purpose to keep the *World's* good name clear of any suspicion of fraternity with them.

But next Fall a Governor of New-York is to be elected, and two years thereafter a President of the United States.

In our deliberate judgment not New-York State itself can possibly be carried again by the Democracy handicapped with this millstone of the "Ring." What is more, the Democracy would not deserve to carry the State next Fall if here, where their power at the ballot-box is supreme, and while at Albany they control every branch of the State Government, they shall not also proceed to sweep from power these men who have debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy. And if with this "Ring" millstone about our necks the Democracy cannot keep control of the State of New-York, much more can they not get control of the United States, and restore to all the people the blessings of peace still unpossessed, self-government still denied to several States and imperiled in all, a sound currency redeemable in specie, a tariff for revenue only, and revived industries now throttled by inequitable and oppressive taxation.

In the second place, the *World* calls even the enemies of the Democratic Party to witness that not until now has it been incumbent upon us or any honest Democrats of this City and State to undertake, because till now it has not been possible for us or them to accomplish, the overthrow of this ruling Ring of dishonest Democrats. They have intrenched themselves in their power by corrupt complicity with the ruling Republicans of the State. Together they have imposed upon New-York City an Albany rule. These share their power and divided the spoil.

Only last year the Democratic Board of Education, which had given us the best common schools in the world, was assailed by this combination of Ring Democrats and corrupt Republicans, broken down, and its control partitioned in a gross disproportion to the relative numbers of the two parties here. Meanwhile the Republican Press, from New-York to San Francisco, has teemed with denunciations of the corruption of the New-York Democracy which New-York Republicans made it impossible for the honest men of our party to remedy, and exposures of their plundering which Republican Legislatures compelled us to submit to and them to share.

Not until now have the Democracy of the State attained power at Albany to restore to New-York City her right of self-government; not until now, therefore, has it been possible for the honest Democrats of New-York City to insure to themselves a self-government honest and frugal. Deliverance from the "Ring" is all that is needed to insure to the Democracy unembarrassed rule in the State for a quarter of a century, to recover in the rural districts our natural majorities, and to restore to the Empire State the better fame and the solid advantages of such a rule as it had in the days of FLAGG and MARCY and SILAS WRIGHT. This is part of all that is needed to insure to the Democracy of the Union a certain triumph in 1872. Part, but an essential, indispensable part.

Handicapped with this "Ring" millstone about our necks, the Democracy of the Union can no more win in that contest than they could win in 1864, upon the peace platform of Chicago, or in 1868, upon the greenback and revolution planks of Tammany Hall. The millstone may drown those who prefer it. We prefer free air to the bottom of the sea. And so do the honest Democrats of New-York City, who are raising with the *World* to cast it off. So do the honest Democracy of the State, as they showed in our last Convention, by rejecting every candidate of Tammany, and reelecting the State officers whose honest and capable rule then and since are vindicating the name and honor of the grand old party.

But the Democracy of the State and of the United States are entitled to demand of the *World*—What is your prospect? Can you win? Will your victory divide the party, as for so many years it was divided by the quarrels of the Hards and Softs? Whosoever doubts the result of this struggle doubts the honesty of the sovereign people, or questions their intelligence, and denies their capacity for self-government. But these things we neither deny, nor question, nor doubt. Can this Island be the culminating point of the enterprise, the culture, the wealth, and the power of the continent, yet its people be incapable to shake off the rule of the dozen sordid men of selfish hearts and narrow brains who have plundered us of millions yearly, obstructed our material growth, made our markets, our wharves and piers and streets mere monuments of their rapacity, our elections a farce, and now have put up Judges in our very Court Houses to sell injustice for a price? Assuredly not.

But these are the merits of the case, it will be replied. And the best cause may fail without compact organization and sagacious guidance. Granted. And that this best of causes lacks nothing now that it needs of either, we beg our friends in the State and the Union to believe. Nor need there be fears anywhere for the unity of the Democracy of New-York. The friends of the Ring throughout the State are purchased friends. They are few and powerless with the people. Here their dependents are numerous, and their friends are intrenched in every place of profit and of power. But out of every place they will be expelled. The honest Democracy have most to fear from being incumbered with the Ring's deserters. That the *World* has waited patiently and long before sailing on this fight for honest government in New-York City must be our only present guarantee that it has not called it an hour too soon for final victory.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Niblo's Theatre Ticket Sales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the sale of seats at Niblo's, permit me to relate my experience. I applied early yesterday morning at the box office for seats for some evening this week, but could obtain nothing unless far back under the gallery. These I declined, and went to No. 114 Broadway, where I inquired if they had any reserved seats. The individual in charge produced a large bundle of tickets, and asked how many I wanted. At this I requested to know the price, whereupon he responded, "Our charge is the same as usual." Not knowing what this might be, I said, "What is your usual charge?" He answered, "If you have bought tickets here before, you ought to know." Upon this polite intimation, I left as ignorant as I entered, forgetting even to apologize for making such an impertinent inquiry.

It unfortunately happens that I have purchased seats before at No. 114 Broadway, although not for Niblo's, but I do not think I shall do so again.

I have a very great admiration for Mr. FECHTER; have seen him frequently in London, and already once here; but this ticket speculation nuisance is likely to deprive me of the pleasure of attending his performances at Niblo's. If he personally benefited by the enhanced price, I should not object, but to be forced to pay ten or twenty per cent. premium to an outside speculator for nothing, hardly suits me, and I stay away upon principle.

ONE WITHOUT TICKETS.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

Income Tax Returns—A Grievance Complained of.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, with a number of friends, have received blanks for the income tax, signed by Assistant Assessors of the Eighth District, dated Feb. 5, requiring the recipients to fill them up and return them within "ten days," "or an additional fifty per cent. will be made to the proper tax." Now, these same schedules state, quoting from the law, that "it is the duty of every person of lawful age, on or before March 1, to make a return of his income and of certain specified articles kept by him March 1;" and that every person failing to make such return by the day specified (March 1) may be assessed fifty per cent. in addition to the amount of his tax. Now, is it not rather a high-handed proceeding for the Assessors to threaten to impose a penalty of fifty per cent. in case individuals do not report their incomes two weeks before the law asks it? If its provisions were more justly and reasonably enforced, this unpopular tax would be rendered more tolerable. The recent decision in Congress of the Committee of Ways and Means, that the tax shall be levied on incomes of the [illegible] As you have constituted yourself a champion of the people against the unjust features of this tax, and its unreasonable and excessive imposition, I hope you will be able to insert my lengthy note.

A GOOD REPUBLICAN.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 14, 1870.

The Wreck of the Pilot Boat A. T. Stewart.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The facts in relation to the wreck of the pilot boat *A. T. Stewart* are: On the night of Nov. 22 she was struck and sunk by the steamer *Scotia*, one-half a mile to the northward of the black buoy of the South Channel, in the regular channel way. Her masts were out of her that night. An attempt to rescue her failed. On the 29th of December the bark *H. L. Routh*, drawing nineteen feet water, struck upon the wreck twice. The pilot reported this to the Sandy Hook Pilot Office. I wrote a letter to Mr. CALKINS, a member of Congress from this City, stating the facts, and asked him to have a resolution of inquiry introduced into the House, and see General HUMPHREYS, the Chief of Engineers, on the subject. The resolution passed, and General HUMPHREYS wrote to General NEWTON, United States Engineer, to have a search made for the wreck. General NEWTON directed Major MERRIAN, formerly on the United States Coast Survey, to make the search. He applied to me for a pilot to find the wreck. One was assigned to him, and after a thorough search for the wreck in a United States steamtug, it could not be found. The *H. L. Routh* in striking it probably broke it up.

I make this statement in answer to the article in Monday's paper, implying that there was a job in the question. No jobs can be had in this direction. Congress has first to appropriate the money required. This is spent under the direction of the United States Engineers, and having known most of them and their history for near fifty years I never heard of a job being perpetrated by them.

GEO. W. BLUNT.

LESSER CRIMES.

Burglars Disappointed—Successful Footpads—Young Rascals Foiled—A Charge of Arson.

Monday night last a fire occurred in the store of MARIA O'HAGAN, No. 214 Fourth-avenue, of such suspicious origin that a charge of arson has been preferred against JOSEPH GAS, her brother, by JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, of No. 28 Spring-street, who alleges that he saw the accused in the act of firing the premises. In support of this averment, it is further alleged that the stock of millinery and fancy goods in the store was greatly over-insured. The case is being fully investigated.

During Tuesday night a party of burglars entered the office of DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, in Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-fifth-street, in which was a safe containing many valuable papers and $700 in money. They set to work upon it and had drilled several large holes in the iron, which they had filled with powder, when they were forced to suddenly decamp by the arrival of the Police. Instead of making anything by the operation they were considerably out of pocket, as they were forced to leave behind them a complete set of burglar tools, which were seized by the Police.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. ANN JONES, who lives in Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, went to the grocery on the corner of Eighty-third-street and Second-avenue to make some purchases, and on her way home was assaulted by two boys, who suddenly jerked away her pocketbook, containing $14, with which they ran off.

Three young rascals, who infest the Twenty-first Ward, on Tuesday evening attempted a small confidence game without success. One of them went to the grocery corner Second-avenue and Thirty-third-street, and ordered a bag of flour, directing that the change for a $10 bill given in payment be sent to a Mr. WATSON, No. 201 East Thirty-fourth-street. GEORGE TUCKER, a clerk, was sent as directed, and when he got into the house met the three boys on the stairs, one of whom professed to have the $10 bill and demanded the change. TUCKER declined the overture until he had accomplished actual possession of the other's money, whereupon the three boys pounced upon him and attempted to take the coveted change away from him. TUCKER, however, soon beat them off, and to make sure of their speedy departure kicked them down stairs. He then discovered that there was no Mrs. WATSON in the house to want any flour, and that he had escaped a confidence game that had been successful on many other occasions.

Woman's Suffrage Association—Annual Meeting.

The Woman's Suffrage Association will hold its regular annual meeting in New-York, beginning on Wednesday, the 11th of May next, and continuing through Thursday and Friday. The various Woman Suffrage Associations throughout this country and the Old World have been invited to send delegates to this Convention prepared to report the progress of the movement in their respective localities. And, in order that this annual meeting may be the expression of the whole people, the Association asks every friend of Woman Suffrage to consider himself or herself personally invited to attend and take part in its proceedings.

With the political rights of woman secured in the Territories of Utah and Wyoming—with the agitation of the question in the various State Legislatures, with the proposition to strike the word "male" from the State Constitution of Vermont—with New-York, New-England and the great West well organized, we are confident, says the call for the Convention, that our leading political parties will soon see that their own interest and the highest interests of the country require them to recognize our claim. The friends of Woman Suffrage must now concentrate their efforts for a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Executive Committee recommend the friends of Woman's Suffrage everywhere to concentrate their efforts upon the work of securing a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution that shall prohibit any State from disfranchising any of its citizens on account of sex. Therefore, we ask the delegates and friends to come to this May anniversary with practical suggestions as to how this work shall be done. Many of the ablest advocates of the cause—both men and women—will address the meeting. Names published hereafter.

The Trial of Reynolds Set Down for To-Day—Line of the Defence.

To-day is fixed for the trial of REYNOLDS in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. REYNOLDS is under indictment for murder in the first degree, for having killed WM. TOWNSEND, in Hudson-street, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

It will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES that REYNOLDS had either borrowed or stolen a knife from the shop of a shoemaker, and very soon after he entered the store of TOWNSEND and demanded to be permitted to remain all night, and on being denied this he refused to leave. TOWNSEND then, while making an effort to eject REYNOLDS from the premises, was stabbed by him with the shoemaker's knife, and died almost instantly.

On the prisoner being arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, he entered a plea of not guilty, and Mr. WM. F. HOWE was assigned to defend him. Although it was expected the trial would commence to-day, yet it will probably be adjourned to a future day, owing to the illness of the prisoner's counsel. The line of defence to be adopted is understood to be the alleged insanity of the prisoner.

Relapsing Fever—Important Action of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health yesterday considered several lengthy communications from the Sanitary Committee and Superintendent HARRIS in reference to the relapsing fever, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board relapsing fever as prevailing in this City, is not of sufficient extent and severity to cause public alarm or to require extraordinary action upon the part of this Board.

So far there have been but two deaths from the disease, and less than 200 cases, all of which have been among the extremely poor, who are badly housed and fed. With the passage of this resolution, the Board hope that the apprehension of a general diffusion of the disease, which has always been groundless, will be dissipated.

Immigrant Labor.

The Castle Garden Labor Exchange secured situations for 458 male and 375 female immigrants during the thirteen working days ending on the 12th inst. The average rate of monthly wages was $13 for males and $9 for females. The following shows the kind of labor: Mechanical, 159 males; agricultural, 321 males; skilled, 4 females; unskilled, 371 females.

Shall the Irish Language be Taught in the Public Schools?—The Subject Before the New-York Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M., yesterday, Mr. LARREMORE in the chair.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Seventh Ward School, asking that in addition to the German, Latin and French languages, the Gaelic (Irish) be taught in the public schools, it being closely allied to the Sanscrit—daughter of the unknown mother tongue—and therefore of the utmost importance.

Mr. WOOD said that he was opposed to the teaching of foreign languages in the schools, but he hoped that if German was taught the Irish would be, and at the same time a change might be made in the music lessons, and "The Harp that once through Tara's Halls the Soul of Music shed" be substituted for the piano. And further, being himself a Scoto-Celt, he hoped the

...language would be taught, and if, as some of our German friends had suggested, a uniform was introduced, he trusted it would be the garb of old Gael, for this would allow plenty of ventilation and would save the mothers of our school boys much trouble in mending the seats of their children's pantaloons. The communication was referred to the Committee on School Studies.

A report of the Committee on Normal Schools was received, recommending the following appointments: Mr. F. M. W. [illegible], at $[illegible] per annum, as Professor of Natural Science in the daily Normal and High School; Miss H. M. Holmes, as Assistant Professor, at $1,500; Miss Abby E. Hamlin, at $1,200 as assistant to the President; Miss Mary Willard, at $1,200, assistant to the Vice-President; Miss Frances E. Peck, at $1,000, as teacher of calisthenics; Miss Laura L. Leal, at $1,200, as teacher of drawing; Miss A. C. Covell, at $1,000, as teacher of drawing.

The report was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

ERIE'S TEMPTATIONS.

The Erie Railway and the Opera House—"The Twelve Temptations" in Court—Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company Enjoined—Injunctions and Counter-Injunctions.

The case of Joseph C. Foster vs. John E. McDonough and Wm. E. Deverna was before the Supreme Court at Chambers yesterday, Judge Barnard occupying the bench. The case came up on an order to show cause, granted on Monday last by the Judge named ex parte, at the suit of the plaintiff, Joseph C. Foster. The latter is an employe of James Fisk, Jr. The order to show cause appointed one John F. Cole, who is treasurer and general business agent of the Grand Opera House, a receiver of all the personal chattels, and especially of the wardrobe, scenic effects, scenery and other properties of the play known as "The Twelve Temptations;" also of the manuscript of the play, and all moneys accrued or to accrue therefrom other than the proportion which by the terms of the contract is to go to the Opera House. It is claimed in the papers on which the order is based that the defendants, McDonough and Deverna, are with the plaintiff, Foster, joint owners of the play above named, and of the scenery and properties thereof. The order to show cause enjoined the defendants from interfering in any manner with the production of the play, and required the defendants to show cause on the 16th inst. (yesterday) before the Judge granting the order, why the injunction and the order appointing Cole receiver should not be made permanent. The proceedings being called on, Mr. Fine, as one of the counsel for the defendants, objected to going on, and asked for an adjournment until Friday next, so that he could have time to examine the papers and prepare affidavits. The notice, he said, was very short; the papers had been served upon his clients but little more than twenty-four hours.

Judge Barnard said he would not postpone the case unless the argument on the order to show cause, granted by Judge Van Brunt, of the Common Pleas, on the 15th inst., and made returnable on Thursday, (to-day,) could be adjourned over to Monday next. If that were done, he (the Judge) would consent to the argument in this suit being postponed to Friday. An arrangement of this kind was subsequently entered into, and the case adjourned to Friday.

The action alluded to by the presiding Judge is entitled, Common Pleas, John E. McDonough and Wm. E. Deverna vs. Joseph C. Foster, John F. Cole, James Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company. The papers, with much verbiage, set forth that long ago there was written and produced in Germany a theatrical piece known as "Eve, or the Devil's Hoof;" that this piece was afterwards translated and produced in England and America; that defendant, Foster conceived the idea of reproducing the piece in this City under the name of "The Twelve Temptations," but having no pecuniary ability to bring the play properly before the public, and also not having sufficient knowledge of the details of theatrical performances to enable him unaided and alone to procure the necessary wardrobe and other accessories for the successful production of such a piece, and in order to secure these requisites, Foster associated with him the plaintiff, Deverna, who assisted in the preparation of the wardrobe, scenery, &c., and advanced $[illegible] and also gave his personal attention to it for five months; that neither Foster nor Deverna had sufficient money, and so they associated with them the plaintiff, John E. McDonough, with whom they made a written agreement dated Nov. 1, 1869, to the effect that he should advance the moneys necessary for the complete production of the piece; that the interests of the three parties in the piece, its manuscript, wardrobe, properties, and scenic effects, should be severally one-third; that the profits arising from the production of the piece, over and above the price to be paid for the use thereof to the proprietors of the theatres, should be equally divided between the three contracting parties; that settlements under the agreement should be made weekly, and on the same days that settlements should be made with said theatrical proprietors; that in the event that the plaintiff, McDonough, should advance for the purposes a larger sum of money than either Deverna or Foster, the first profits should be applied to reducing the advance of McDonough until they were reduced to the same amount as the advance of Deverna and Foster; that the agreement should continue until each of the parties thereto had been fully reimbursed for his advance, and in case of death of either of the parties before such reimbursement, the agreement was to continue in favor of the legal representatives of such deceased party; that neither of said parties was to alienate his interest thereunder without first offering to the others the option of purchase; that Deverna and Foster were to keep accurate and just accounts under said agreement, and to render the same on demand to McDonough, as by the agreement, which these plaintiffs now bring into Court; that plaintiffs and defendant Foster made an agreement with Mr. Cole in October last, Cole representing the Opera House, of which J. Fisk, Jr., asserts he is owner and manager, but concerning which the plaintiffs assert that Fisk's claim of ownership is subordinate to that of the Erie Railway Company; that the Grand Opera House was purchased with the funds of the Erie Company, and hence it is made a party to the action. Then follows an allegation that McDonough advanced about $7,000; that the piece in question was first produced on the 7th inst.; that Foster, Fisk and Cole have entered into a conspiracy to defraud the plaintiffs, and the complaint concludes by asking that an accounting be had, a receiver appointed, and an injunction granted. The merits of the case will be argued in the Supreme Court at Chambers on Friday.

The injunction granted by Judge Van Brunt, of the Common Pleas, restrains the defendants from selling or assigning the manuscript or properties of the play known as the "Twelve Temptations," or from paying out, disposing of or dividing among themselves any portion of the net receipts of the play.

CHESS.

The Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The Committee on Tournaments have appointed the 12th of March as the closing day of the proceedings. As many games have yet to be played to bring the contestants under the three-fourths rule lively times may be anticipated. The strongest players have yet to contend together.

There are twenty-six players, and as each player must dispute two games with every other player, making a total of fifty, it follows that thirty-eight games must have been contested to entitle any combatant to a prize.

The following is the score up to yesterday afternoon:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	15	6
J. Mason	7	0
Captain McKenzie	8	1
C. A. Gilberg	18	3
F. Perrin	10	2
E. Delmar	15	4
Dr. White	10	4
A. W. King	7	4
M. Munoz	8	3

Finale of the Williamsburg Chess Club Tournament.

The society of chess amateurs closed the proceedings of the tourney on Tuesday evening in a very social manner. An elegant, substantial entertainment was prepared for them, and the evening passed away most pleasantly. Speeches were made and songs were sung. The six prizes, which consisted of as many gold medals, were distributed to the victors in the following order: First prize, to Major Wernich; second prize, to Von Frankenberg; third prize, to C. Vogt; fourth prize, to J. Knell; fifth prize, to Fuchs, Jr.; sixth prize, to Demuth. It is worthy of remark that Major Wernich won thirty-six games, only losing two, and that the Baron Von Frankenberg scored thirty-five and a half games, with the loss of only two and a half.

The Astoria Fire—Conduct of the Proprietors of the Nassau Oil Works.

As the principal owner of the Nassau Oil Works, destroyed by fire Tuesday morning at Astoria, Colonel A. A. Degrauw, is out of town, it is impossible to get the names of the companies in which the works were insured. The Superintendent, Mr. Betts, did not know or would not tell the value of the property destroyed.

The jury in the case of Mr. Hanks, who was burned to death, found "that he came to his death by the accidental burning of the Nassau Oil Works, and censure the proprietors for employing unsuitable men to have charge of the works and recklessly running them."

It was found by the testimony of an expert and others that as there was no escape-pipe for the naphtha from the still it was only a matter of time when the works would explode. There was no certificate of the safety of the boiler, and the engineer had no license.

Yesterday morning the fire broke out anew in O'Connor's ice-house and did additional damage before it could be allayed. The prompt service of the Fire Department prevented another conflagration.

Increase of Brooklyn Teachers' Salaries.

The teachers in the public schools of Brooklyn are a poorly paid class, and they have long hoped that the Board of Education would take their case into consideration. The Finance and Teachers' Committees have prepared a resolution which is to be reported at the next regular meeting of the Board. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the schedule of salaries now paid by the Board shall be, and is hereby amended, as follows:

1. Teachers in charge of Grammar or Intermediate Departments	$1,000
2. Teachers designated as Assistants in Grammar Departments	200
3. Teachers of Supplementary Classes	200
4. Teachers in charge of Primaries with an average attendance of 600 pupils and over	1,000
5. Teachers in charge of Primaries with an average attendance of 300 and over	250
6. Teachers in charge of Primaries with an average attendance of less than 300	100

If this resolution is approved by the Board of Education the salaries of teachers included under No. 1 will be increased $200; No. 2, $100; No. 3, $100; No. 4, of from $100 to $250; No. 5, $100. In No. 6 there would be no change.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John Reynolds, murder.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1128—Clark vs. Gardner.	1604—Morgenthau vs. Empire Fire Ins. Co.
1464—Chambers vs. Baldwin.	[illegible]—Gordon vs. Salmon.
341—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash Railroad Co.	1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. [illegible].
492—Rowe vs. Warren.	1612—Brackenbush vs. Weeland.
358—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.	1636—Perkins vs. Darling.
1560—Weeks vs. Russell.	1646—Cady vs. Kelly, sheriff.
562—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.	1664—The People ex rel. Bradley vs. Stephens.
1590—Field vs. Devlin.	1674—Howett vs. Miller.
976—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	1680—Dodge vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.
1602—[illegible] vs. Welch.	1682—Curran vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 29—Bowne vs. Leveridge.

Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
20—Montagnie vs. Montagnie.	93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.
221—Taylor vs. Wood.	101—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
226—Pelley vs. Beekman.	[illegible]—Mann vs. Meyers, impleaded.
[illegible]—Mitchell vs. Appelt.	114—Bliss vs. Keller.
[illegible]—Munro vs. E. N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co.	116—Atkins vs. Howland.
132—Greer vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	118—Boyd vs. Colgate.
[illegible]—Putnam vs. Greenfield.	120—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing M. Co.
[illegible]—Gillison vs. Duffell.	121—Curry vs. Lowe.
227—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	125—Beekman vs. Dunscomb.
[illegible]—Bowne vs. Leveridge.	[illegible]—Pierson vs. Donovan.
[illegible]—Compton vs. Nelson.	[illegible]—Hill vs. Day.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.	[illegible]—Daly vs. Kinsman.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Snyder.	[illegible]—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
130—Sloane vs. Hull.	[illegible]—Eagan vs. Walsh.
[illegible]—Allen vs. Cecil.	[illegible]—Green vs. Green.
161—Gerand vs. [illegible].	177—Dawes vs. Treadwell.
221—Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.	[illegible]—Holley vs. Abendroth.
[illegible]—Tyler vs. Moore.	[illegible]—Black vs. Keller.
51—Boyd vs. Schlesinger.	200—Goodenough vs. Manning, Jr.
[illegible]—Frankenheim vs. [illegible], impleaded.	241—Abraham, exr. vs. Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum Society.
60—Oneida Nat. Bk. of Utica vs. Clark.	[illegible]—Manning, Jr. vs. Goodenough.
57—Beeman, receiver, vs. Gutta Percha Mfg. Co.	[illegible]—Bass vs. Vercelliera.
90—Brown vs. Fowler.	251—Waddell vs. Karst.
92—Duke vs. Heron.	251½—Thompson vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Dexter vs. Shirley.	[illegible]—Andrews vs. Vreeland.
224—King vs. King.	[illegible]—Phillips vs. Wheeler.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.	[illegible]—Smith vs. Wheeler.
243—McGee vs. Amsinck.	[illegible]—Zabriskie vs. Wheeler.
[illegible]—Devlin vs. Tomlinson.	[illegible]—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Skidmore.	340—Cone vs. Brown.
[illegible]—Collins vs. Collins.	[illegible]—Gardner vs. Klinge.
[illegible]—Chapman vs. Skidmore.	[illegible]—Marsh vs. Salomon.
[illegible]—Rothschild vs. Tinsheimer.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Steven vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Tebb vs. Manhattan Hoisting Co.
173—Escoffier vs. Kelly.	[illegible]—Bell vs. Burke.
189—Baker vs. Kelly.	[illegible]—Eagleson vs. Schloss.
677—Fisher vs. Laing.	[illegible]—Fuller vs. Jones.
[illegible]—Townsend vs. Elias.	[illegible]—Donaldson vs. Mack.
1241—Bonnell vs. Williams.	[illegible]—Otis vs. Davitt.
1257—Collingwood vs. Wahn.	[illegible]—Garbeck vs. North Am. Lloyd S. S. Co.
[illegible]—Carpenter vs. Noel.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1770—Astor vs. Reisman.	1714—Fraley vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1814—Priest vs. H. R. R. R. Co.	[illegible]—Bickley vs. Hawkins.
[illegible]—Barries vs. Nice.	[illegible]—Tuckerman vs. Old Dom. S. S. Co.
1770—Powers vs. Aitken.	[illegible]—Murphy vs. Leak.
[illegible]—Bonnell vs. Doble.	[illegible]—Martin vs. Cohn.
1180—Hyde vs. Cunningham.	[illegible]—Coode vs. Crouch.
1464—Ahrendorf vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]—James vs. Papelli.
[illegible]—Rehbaugh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
477—Hogan vs. Frederick.	766—Taylor vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Co.
714—Pooha vs. Albrechts.	770—Hornthal vs. Hamilton.
171—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.	486—Burrell vs. Harry.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.	[illegible]—Sherwood vs. Sherman.
484—Troupman vs. Kelly.	778—Chamberlain vs. Reavey.
187—Hornthal vs. Bernstein.	[illegible]—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
[illegible]—Drake vs. Gorman.	790—Simon vs. Lockwood.
[illegible]—Solomon vs. Wise.	

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Welsh vs. Bates.	[illegible]—Hess vs. Newfield.
[illegible]—Richardson vs. Henschel.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Speath.
[illegible]—Graham vs. Ettinger.	[illegible]—Gillen vs. Bray.
[illegible]—Perrine vs. Farnell.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
782—Fishblatt vs. Am. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	[illegible]—McMullen vs. Cronk.
796—Walters vs. Lynch.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Frankenstein.
794—Cole vs. Ashman.	801—Bellow vs. Dusen.
	802—True vs. Ballard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Grunn vs. Gores.	340—Goodwin vs. Goodwin.
[illegible]—Manfeld vs. Murphy.	[illegible]—White vs. Ward.
[illegible]—Mingy vs. Mackey.	257—Fairchild vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Zimmerman vs. Steinberger.	[illegible]—Lynch vs. Nash.
[illegible]—Hochstetter vs. Engel.	[illegible]—Smith vs. Morrison.
257—Theis vs. Bockell.	[illegible]—Smith vs. Freeman.
[illegible]—Tift vs. Watkins.	270½—Bateman vs. Bush.
	371—Morton vs. Morrison.
	[illegible]—Lyon vs. Burger.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar Called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
224—Rousby vs. Darling.	227—Pettretch vs. Sexton.
95—Hurd vs. Keller.	340—O'Connell vs. McCormick.
111—Ellis vs. McKinley.	74—Quinn vs. Collins.
549—Granitch vs. Gardner.	[illegible]—Harris vs. Merrill.
[illegible]—Randle vs. Roberts.	[illegible]—Burgoyne vs. Turner.
[illegible]—Wood vs. Kirby.	[illegible]—Tinkham vs. O'Hara.
[illegible]—Same vs. Same.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Bininger.
[illegible]—Seeliger vs. Pinkins.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

The People vs. Peter Clifford; burglary.	The People vs. Elizabeth Cowan; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Charles Frost; burglary.	The People vs. Francis Lepoint; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. David Degnan; burglary.	The People vs. Jas. Welch; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Jas. Owens; burglary.	The People vs. Jeremiah Slattery; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Cunniff; burglary.	The People vs. Peter Cassidy; grand larceny.
The People vs. Lewis Dowdey; burglary.	The People vs. Wilhelm Schroeder; petit larceny.
The People vs. Jeremiah Ryans; burglary.	
The People vs. John Williams; burglary.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. [illegible].

By Judge Spencer.

American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Elmer; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; motion granted.

Stanbury vs. Freedman; motion granted.

Pollock vs. Pollard; motion granted without costs.

[illegible] vs. Pollard; motion granted and order of arrest vacated and set aside.

Squire vs. Sherman; motion granted.

Merritt vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion denied with $10 costs, with liberty to renew on further papers on payment of said costs.

Callaghan vs. Williams; complaint dismissed, without costs.

Hoffman vs. Seton; motion granted on payment of defendant's costs.

Lang vs. Ellis; motion granted.

Goldenberg vs. Billings; motion granted.

Anderson vs. Lynch; motion granted and cause referred.

Ford vs. Belmont; motion granted on paying costs of term to plaintiff.

Thompson vs. Hancock; default opened on payment of taxed costs; judgment and execution to stand as security for a judgment hereafter recovered, [illegible] costs of motion.

Stephens vs. Hoey; motion granted. Order must be fairly engrossed and submitted for signature.

Lang vs. St. Lawrence; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Lines vs. Wetzlar; motion granted with $10 costs.

Leigh vs. [illegible]; order dismissed with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Speyer vs. Stever. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

The People ex. rel. Emanuel Meyer vs. Hartman; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

Hines vs. Paine; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Elmer; motion granted.

Stuyvesant vs. Browning; motion granted and cause referred.

Stevens vs. Howe; motion granted.

McDowell vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; motion granted and commission issued.

Sherman vs. Brown; motion granted.

Martin vs. [illegible]; motion granted and cause referred.

Barker vs. Weber; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

[illegible] vs. Adams; motion granted and bail reduced to $[illegible].

Brown vs. [illegible]; motion for taxation of costs denied.

Dodge vs. Clyde; motion granted.

Barkley vs. Furniss; judgment for plaintiff because the answer is frivolous, with leave to defendant to amend answer within five days on payment of $10 costs; case to stand on calendar for trial.

[illegible] vs. Schleicher; motion denied, without costs.

Same vs. Same; motion for extra allowance denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. [illegible].

By Judge Van Brunt.

Becker vs. Snevily; motion to strike out answer as sham denied; will grant order to show cause why action should not be placed on short calendar.

Decker vs. Fisher; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. [illegible].—*Ship R. S. Harriman, Johns, Claimant, vs. Joseph [illegible]*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—During the recent war between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru, the Spanish fleet, [illegible] in South American waters, and vessels, among which were the *Harriman*, were chartered in San Francisco to convey cargoes on [illegible] to the naval commanders for delivery [illegible] to the vessels of the fleet in aid of the hostile operations of blockade and bombardment of Chilian ports.

The freighter named in his letter of instructions to the master, the port of Valparaiso as the first port to proceed to, and when there he was to report to the commanding officer of the Spanish Navy, who, it was stipulated in the charter party, would have a right to receive a part, none or the whole of the cargo of coal, or to direct the discharge at some other port. Subsequently the freighter gave the master liberty to call at the Chincha Islands, if wind and weather favored, [illegible] without prejudicing the freighter's right under the charter party, but no provision was made before sailing as to what should be done in case the Spanish commander was not at Valparaiso to receive the cargo. Upon arriving at the Chinchas the master learned by steamer direct from Valparaiso, that the fleet had been scattered and had sailed away from that port. Thereupon, there being danger of the seizure of the cargo, if the destination were known, and the voyage continued, the ship returned to San Francisco, and offer of delivery of cargo to the freighter was made upon payment of freight, which was refused and demand made for the freight. The owners of the ship sold the cargo to pay freight on the outward and return voyages, and the freighter libeled her for its value and to recover back a sum advanced at the outset of the voyage, under the charter party. The decree of the District Court allowed the outward freight on the ground that the master had failed to seek the consignee at Valparaiso, and because he was not there, and no delivery could be made; and that to have proceeded there would have jeopardized the interests of all parties. But return freight was refused, because there was no evidence that a return cargo was intended by the ship at the date of the charter and sailing. Upon appeal to the Circuit, this decree was reversed, the Court there holding that the freight was not earned, because the ship did not make the port of Valparaiso and complete her voyage. The contract was for a certain voyage, which, not being performed, no compensation was earned. The only exception to the rule that performance must precede the right to compensation in such cases, is where the performance is prevented by the fault or omission of the shipper. The risk and danger of losing the cargo in attempting to perform a stipulated voyage was held to be no sufficient reason for non-performance. From this decree appeal was taken to this Court, and the questions were argued at length.

Wm. M. Evarts for appellant, B. R. Curtis for appellee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD TROUBLES—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Sanders W. Johnston vs. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company et al.—The plaintiff in this action, on behalf of himself and other stockholders in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, after a history of the formation of this Company, sets up that he and one John P. Usher, in [illegible], entered into two agreements with the Company to procure a treaty by which the Pottawattomie Indians should surrender their lands, or the portion of them desired by the Company, for which Usher and Johnston were to receive $[illegible]—one-third to Usher and two-thirds to the plaintiff—subsequently modified to 10,000 shares to the plaintiff and 40,000 shares to Usher, they having fulfilled their part of the contract; that the directors, instead of building the road themselves, made an arrangement with R. M. Shoemaker & Co. and Shoemaker, Miller & Co. to build it, this being a cover to benefit themselves; that under this arrangement, whose particulars plaintiff did not know, the United States bonds issued in aid to them were given to the contractors, and other sums, [illegible] to the directors, who were in league with the contractors, about two hundred per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, which he claims should belong to the stockholders. That they have built the road to Sheridan, four hundred and thirty-eight miles, and now propose to extend the road to Denver, two hundred and thirty-six miles further, and that they might well build [illegible] of the profits of the building of the first portion; that they have already mortgaged the road, and now propose to have already made a mortgage of the road for $[illegible], interest payable in gold, to complete the extension; that the directors have not only absorbed the profits of the Company in building the road, but used large amounts of the stocks and bonds [illegible]; that the road constructed is of a very inferior character below the requirements of the Act of Congress and that the stock is depreciated. The plaintiff therefore [illegible] to him, which has not been paid to him, and to $300,000 damages, [illegible] that the defendants be restrained from making any [illegible] the issue of the last set of bonds be restrained; that [illegible] trustees as to the profits of the Company, and that [illegible] to the railroad.

On motion of Mr. E. B. [illegible], counsel for plaintiff, an injunction was yesterday issued and served on the agents of the railroad, restraining them from parting with any of the proceeds of the last [illegible] mortgage, with an order to show cause why this loan should not be absolutely prohibited.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

THE PERILS OF RIDING ON A FERRY BOAT.

Jacob F. Wyckoff vs. The Queens County Ferry Company.—At about 10:30 o'clock on the evening of the 8th of October, 1868, the plaintiff, a resident of Long Island, in company with his wife, went aboard a ferry boat of the defendants at Astoria, bound for New-York. He and his wife were in a one-horse buggy. He drove to the front end, and just before the time for the boat to start out of the slip, the pilot gave several loud steam whistles, which had the effect to startle the horse. The plaintiff says that he shouted to the pilot to stop his whistle, at the same time telling him if he continued the noise his horse would become unmanageable; but it seems the pilot did not hear, or did not care, and kept the whistle going. The result was that the plaintiff, his wife, horse and wagon all went overboard. The plaintiff could swim and soon got out, the wife was kept afloat for a few minutes by means of her crinoline, and until a life-boat put off from the shore and rescued her. The horse and wagon were not recovered. For the damages thus sustained by the plaintiff he brought an action against the Company which was tried to-day, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,070 [illegible].

The evidence was conflicting. The plaintiff testified that the chains on the bow of the boat were not up, while the pilot and deck hands testified that the chains were up, because it was their uniform custom to put them up. Evidence was also given tending to show that the pilot would not do anything to rescue the woman because the night was too dark.

Judge Brady, in the course of an able charge, referred to the case of Haley vs. Earle, in 30 N. Y. p. [illegible], as follows:

"Although the liability of a common carrier as to animals is not in all respects the same as that of a carrier of inanimate property, and although he is not an insurer against injuries from the nature and propensities of animals, yet if diligence and care can prevent them, he is bound to the exercise of such diligence and care. They are required—the Ferry Company—to be provided with all proper and suitable guards and barriers on the boat for the security of the property thus carried, and to prevent damage from such casualties as it would naturally be exposed to though there was ordinary care on the part of the traveler."

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

KILLED BY A STAGE.

John Hahn, Administrator, vs. Charles Curtis.—This was an action to recover damages for the death of Herman Hahn, son of the plaintiff, who was killed, as alleged, by one of the defendant's stages (the Telegraph line) six years ago. The proof was that the boy, on his way from school, jumped on the rear end of one of the Harlem Railroad cars, and without seeing the stage, or the stage driver seeing him, he jumped off at the corner of Grand-street and Bowery, just as the stage was passing, the result being that he was run over and killed.

On this state of the testimony defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit, on the ground that no carelessness was shown on the part of the defendant or his agent.

The Court granted the motion and dismissed the complaint.

Samuel Hirsh for plaintiff; R. L. Lawrence for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. [illegible].

Before Judge Spencer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE CASE.

Russell D. Miner vs. Annie M. Beekman, impleaded with Hugh Crombie.—This action is brought in equity by plaintiff, wherein he seeks to obtain a decree to compel defendants to admit his right to redeem four lots of ground on Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-fifth-street, and which, with the improvements thereon, are valued at about $100,000. It appears by the testimony and the pleadings in the case that on the 1st of November, 1841, Isaac M. Woolley, then the owner of the lots, executed a mortgage thereon for $1,000, payable in one year thereafter, to Leonard W. Lawrence. On the 16th of May, 1842, he (Woolley) conveyed these lots with others to plaintiff for the expressed consideration of $1,000, together with other considerations, the deed being subject to the mortgage and recorded May 18, 1842. In 1843 the mortgage was foreclosed, Woolley and wife being parties but Miner not. The decree of foreclosure was made and the property was bought in by the mortgagee for $325. In 1846 the purchaser conveyed it to Isaac C. Kendall, who in April, 1869, conveyed it to Beekman, the defendant herein, for the consideration of $80,000. In October last plaintiff claims to have tendered the amount of the mortgage with interest and asserted his right to redeem.

Defendants set up in their answer the statute of adverse possession, alleging that plaintiff had not been in possession during the last twenty years, while the defendants claim to have been in undisturbed possession for that period. Also the further defense that the action is barred by reason of not having been brought within ten years subsequent to the foreclosure, and that the deed of Woolly to Miner was in fraud of creditors. On these grounds a motion was made to dismiss the complaint. Judge Spencer has reserved his decision.

John E. Develin and J. W. Hawes for plaintiff; [illegible] and W. H. [illegible] for defendant; Dyett for Crombie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The proceedings in this Court yesterday included three [illegible] suspended sentence, besides several [illegible].

PLUNDERING A CLOTHING STORE.

Peter Kelly was charged with having stolen a large quantity of clothing from the store of Messrs. Y. Cady & Co., at No. 22 East Fifteenth-street. It was claimed that he broke one of the front windows for the purpose of entering the place. He was caught with part of the plunder in his possession by Policeman George Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct. He was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

A HARNESS THIEF.

John Green was accused of stealing a set of harness valued at $40, the property of Christian Cook, at No. 64 James-street. He was seen with the harness in his possession by Constable Gaughan. He was sent to State Prison for three years.

A BOARDING HOUSE CASE.

Charles E. Brown was arraigned to answer the charge of stealing $[illegible] worth of bedding from John Bowen, at No. 125 King-street. It was shown that he and his wife were boarders at the latter place, and that he suddenly left one day, carrying the bed-clothing with him. He pleaded guilty, and was subsequently sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A BOY BURGLAR.

[illegible] McKnight, aged 11 years, was convicted by plea of having broken into the junk-shop of Michael McHaley, at No. 201 West Thirty-first-street. The sentence was [illegible] on account of his youth, sentence being suspended.

ACQUITTED.

Edward Walsh was acquitted of the charge of stealing four marble centre pieces from I. W. Bray, of No. [illegible] East Broadway.

James Lee and William Walsh were acquitted of the charge of robbing Patrick McGowan, of No. 40 East Sixteenth-street.

The Court then adjourned.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUIT FOR $5,000 DAMAGES.

Mary A. Apsley vs. Moses Kessel.—An action for damage.—The plaintiff, an elderly lady, avers that the defendant is a plumber, doing business in Brooklyn, and that he was employed last Spring to make a sewer connection for the house No. 155 South Third-street, in that city; that he took up the flag stones and piled them on the sidewalk in such a manner as to make it dangerous to passers; that on the night of the 12th of April she was passing along said street, and fell over the flag stones. The night was dark; there was no moon, and there was no gas lamp, nor was there any light to warn pedestrians of the danger; that by reason of such fall she dislocated her left shoulder and received such injuries that she was confined to her bed for several weeks suffering great pain, and that she was compelled to undergo severe surgical operations. She also avers that she has not yet recovered from the injury; that her left arm remains useless, and that she is unable to dress without assistance. She therefore asks for $5,000 damages and the costs of the action.

The defence admits the general facts, but claims that the injury was the result of the plaintiff's own negligence.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 118	$20,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs. ... [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... 116	400 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 ... 114¾	100 U. S. Ex. ... [illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... 114¾	500 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. ... [illegible]
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ... 112¾	100 do ... [illegible]
20,000 do ... 114	200 do ... b30 [illegible]
20,000 do ... b3 114	300 do ... bet. call [illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68 ... 114	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 112¾	[illegible] Erie ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Pref. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... [illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
[illegible] Va. St. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible] Reading ... [illegible]
[illegible] Ga. St. 7s ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible] L. S. & M. S. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
[illegible] N. Car. St. 6s, n. ... [illegible]	200 Ill. Cen. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. [illegible] ... [illegible]	100 N. J. Cen. ... [illegible]
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. ... [illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Erie 1st M. ... [illegible]	200 Chi. & N. W. ... [illegible]
5,000 Erie 2d M. '79 ... [illegible]	100 do ... bet. call [illegible]
[illegible] Hud. R. 3d M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Harlem 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Union Pac. R. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] C. C. Cin. & Ind. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Gt. West. 2d M. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & R. I. & P. R. 7s ... [illegible]	10 Chi. & R. I. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Q. & Tol. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ohio & Miss. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
[illegible] Mar. & Cin. 1st ... [illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. ... [illegible]
11,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Col. C. & Ind. C. 2d M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. Paul Pf. ... [illegible]
2,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & Alton ... [illegible]
[illegible] C. P. & A. old ... [illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss. Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Lake S. Div. B. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Morris & Essex ... [illegible]
[illegible] Continental Bk. ... [illegible]	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Fourth Nat. Bank ... [illegible]	[illegible] Alt. & T. H. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Tenth Nat. Bk. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & Alt. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Bank Am. ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Quick. M. Co. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chi. B. & Q. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]	[illegible] Del. L. & W. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Cum. Coal ... [illegible]	[illegible] Han. & St. Jo. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Mar. Pf. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Dub. & S. C. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Pac. Mail ... [illegible]	[illegible] Col. C. & Ind. C. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] do ... b30 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] D. & H. Canal ... [illegible]	[illegible] H. & St. Jos. R. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Boston W. P. Co. ... [illegible]	

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 ... 115	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new ... [illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 ... 114¾	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 112¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ... [illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67 ... 112¾	
15,000 ... [illegible]	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. ... [illegible]	$20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. ... [illegible]
10,000 ... [illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Ill. Cen. [illegible]
2,000 N. C. St. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 Mo. St. 6s ... [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
6,000 Cen. Pacific G. Bds. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Col. C. & Ind. C. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] C. C. & Ind. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & R. I. ... bc. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. ... [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... [illegible]
10 A. M. U. Ex. ... [illegible]	[illegible] Tol. W. & W. ... [illegible]
200 Harlem ... [illegible]	[illegible]
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call ... [illegible]	[illegible] do ... bet. call [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar. ... [illegible]
200 do ... [illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H. ... [illegible]
300 do ... [illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. ... [illegible]
600 do ... [illegible]	100 Del. L. & W. R. ... [illegible]
40 Reading R. ... bc. [illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss. ... [illegible]
200 do ... [illegible]	300 do ... [illegible]
500 L. S. & M. S. R. b30 [illegible]	
100 Morris & Essex ... [illegible]	

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$50,000 Amer. Gold ... 119⅞	400 Ohio & Miss. ... [illegible]
100 Mariposa Mining ... [illegible]	100 do ... [illegible]
100 do ... b3 [illegible]	500 Chi. & N. W. ... [illegible]
100 Mariposa Pf. ... [illegible]	100 do ... [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	100 do ... [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... [illegible]
200 Quicksilver ... [illegible]	100 do ... [illegible]
200 W. U. Tel. ... [illegible]	100 Rock Island ... [illegible]
200 Pacific Mail ... b3 [illegible]	200 do ... [illegible]
100 L. S. & M. So. R. ... [illegible]	100 Erie R. ... [illegible]
100 do ... b3 [illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H. ... [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	100 Canada Min. ... s10 [illegible]
1000 U. Pet. Fu. ... b30 [illegible]	

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The changes from yesterday in Gold and Foreign Exchange and the Public Funds, are not important. The sales of Gold are barely steady at 119⅝@⅞ ₱ cent., although supported by the free employment of Gold to pay Customs. The Sub-Treasury will receive from this source the present week three times the amount advertised to be sold to-morrow. The trade demand for Bills on London and the Continent is but moderate. The Importers are too busy in paying Customs Duties and their cash balances are too well occupied in this way to afford much attention to remittances. The sales on London to-day are 108⅜ ₱ cent. for 60 days and 109⅛ ₱ cent. short sight, on actual cash sales on the Street. The rates of the leading Bankers at their own counters are called ⅛ ₱ cent. higher. The Public Funds, by the standard of United States 5-20s of 1867 are about the same as last night. The prevailing feeling among the great dealers, we should report one of indifference, and so far as their current operations afford a fair index, we should say that some of them, at least, are bearish, though finding no good reason for this opinion either in the Cable quotations from Europe or the extent of supply of the Bonds in this market. Some false lights have been thrown out from Washington as to the ability of the Treasury to sell Gold and to buy 5-20s in March, whether designedly or through ignorance of the real value of the Annual Treasury Budget of Receipts and Expenditures, we are not able to determine. But we do know that the ability if not the purpose of the Secretary to increase his Sinking Fund purchases in March, is unquestioned in quarters likely to be well advised. The Pension payments on and after the 4th March in Currency will be from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, running through several months, though subject to demand in March. But these are already provided for, and were the object of the light purchases of bonds for the Sinking Fund in March. The whole payments of last year for Pensions and Indians, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, amounted to $13,168,941, and they will be about the same this Quarter of the present Fiscal Year.

Money keeps in good supply at cheap rates of interest, 5 to 7 ₱ cent. on call loan, while better employment is reported on all time engagements, and the rate generally 7 ₱ cent. The superabundance noticed a few weeks since of National Bank Notes in the City Banks has suddenly disappeared, and Greenbacks are now chiefly drawn upon for the current wants for circulation. From this circumstance some of our Bank Officers begin to talk of a more active demand for money in March, though no practical signs of this change appear beyond the incident referred to above of the willingness of borrowers to pay 7 ₱ cent. on 60@120 days' engagements.

In connection with our own Money market as controlled by domestic lenders, we may remark that a renewed disposition has recently been manifested to employ English and Continental capital on Stocks and Bonds. To-day we hear of a negotiation of $2,250,000 by one of the new Western roads on 8 ₱ cent. Gold Bonds, of which a million and a half of dollars go to Holland, where a previous negotiation for the same Company was effected some months ago. And for the Frankfort market a large amount of the Bonds of another Western Road has been taken by Messrs. Seligman Brothers. To-morrow Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will bring out their Chesapeake and Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Gold Loan of $15,000,000, the programme appearing in the present number of the Times. We have heretofore spoken of the responsible and eminent names promoting this enterprise, such as Messrs. A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, C. P. Huntingdon and Fisk & Hatch, of New-York, and Messrs. Stewart and Wickham, of Virginia; and we have only time this Afternoon to add that the mortgage which they now offer to the public, and which should commend itself to the Money markets on both sides the Atlantic, is based on an absolute cash outlay of nearly twelve millions of dollars, standing as the preliminary security of the mortgage, aside from the contemplated expenditure upon and extension of the Road from the avails of this loan.

In the Southern State Bonds there is a further reaction of 1 ₱ cent. against the recent sudden advance in new Tennessees. Missouris and North Carolinas are steady. The Virginias are lower on realizations on the large advance noted at the close of January. In the Railway Mortgages, there is a rapid advance this week in the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 7 ₱ cents, first mortgage. They have gone up to 81@81½ ₱ cent. after having sold in December and January nearly 10 ₱ cent. lower. The Stock of the Company has also improved. A new arrangement of the lease of the whole property to the Pennsylvania Central interest was concluded, we understand, at Philadelphia yesterday. The Bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Company have also improved, on the increasing freight traffic of the line, and the common stock, recently introduced on the Exchange at 38@39 ₱ cent., has advanced to 41½@43 ₱ cent. It is surmised to-day that the rise in Pacific Mail Shares from 41½ to 44 ₱ cent. is owing to the recent diversion of part of the idle steam marine of the Company on the Atlantic side to the North of Europe trade. The intimation is that while these vessels go into the line between New-York and the North of Europe, they will sail under the control of the Pacific Company, with officers and crews of their own selection. How many steamers may be thus employed will probably depend upon the successful negotiation for a subsidy for the line through Congress.

The Railway market was again strong, the New-York Roads participating in the speculation on the Western shares. New-York Central rose to 98¼@98⅜, and the Scrip to 96⅛@¼, and in Erie Common Stock there was a sudden movement from 25⅞ yesterday up to 26⅞ ₱ cent. this Afternoon. But little is known as to the cause of this advance, but there is one rumor to the effect that the Erie Bill of last Spring, perpetuating the present Direction five years, is to be repealed at Albany. There was a weaker feeling in Reading Stock, which seemed to be the exception to the general firmness of the Railway market. The sales of the stock were very large, and supposed for account of the party recently speculating for its rise. The price receded to 97⅜ ₱ cent. Rock Island, the Northwests, the St. Pauls and Lake Shore were well supported. The Rock Island shows another gain in traffic of $15,000 for the second week in February.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	112⅞
American Gold Coin	119⅞	119⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	50⅜	49⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	26¼	26¼
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert's	96⅛	96⅜
Reading Railroad	98	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	122½	123
Northwestern Common	74¼	74½
Northwestern Preferred	91¼	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	43⅞	43¾
St. Paul Preferred	*81¼	82⅝
St. Paul Common	*67¾	67⅞
Lake Shore	89¾	89⅞
Erie	26¼	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30⅞
New-Jersey Central	99⅜	99⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg. 1881 ... 117¾	5-20 coup. 1867 ... 112⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup. 1881 ... 118	5-20 coup. 1868 ... 112⅞
5-20 reg. ... [illegible]	10-40 registered ... [illegible]
5-20 coup. 1864 ... 114⅛	10-40 coupon ... 112¾
5-20 coup. 1865 ... 114⅜	6s Currency ... [illegible]
5-20 coup. n. i. 1865 ... 112⅞	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup. ... [illegible]	Alabama 8s ... [illegible]
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds ... 49⅞	Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1875 ... [illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup. ... [illegible]	Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1881 ... [illegible]
Virginia 6s, New Bds. ... [illegible]	Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1886 ... [illegible]
Georgia 6s ... [illegible]	Illinois Can. Bs. 1870 ... [illegible]
Georgia 7s, New Bds. ... [illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877 ... [illegible]
N. Carolina 6s ... [illegible]	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879 ... [illegible]
N. Carolina New Bds. ... [illegible]	Illinois War Loan ... [illegible]
S. Carolina 6s ... [illegible]	Indiana 5 ₱ cent. ... [illegible]
S. Carolina New Bds. ... [illegible]	N. Y. Bou. B'y Loan ... [illegible]
S. Car. April and Oct. ... [illegible]	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan ... [illegible]
Missouri 6s ... [illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. ... [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
Louisiana 6s ... [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Lev. Bs. ... [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
California 7s ... [illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
Connecticut 6s ... [illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. ... [illegible]
Rhode Island 6s ... [illegible]	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 ... [illegible]	Gt. Western 2d, '88 ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. ... [illegible]	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n ... [illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d ... [illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 ... [illegible]	Chic. R. I. & Pac. ... [illegible]
Erie 1st Ext. ... [illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st ... [illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 ... [illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d ... [illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d ind. ... [illegible]	Clev. & Tol. Sink'g F. ... [illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th ind. ... [illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st ... [illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind. ... [illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 2d ... [illegible]
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st ... [illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. n. bds. ... [illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. ... [illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 1st ... [illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d ... [illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 2d ... [illegible]
Harlem 1st ... [illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & Chic. 3d ... [illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s ... [illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d ... [illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st ... [illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d ... [illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d ... [illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st ... [illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo. ... [illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc. ... [illegible]
Central Pacific Bds. ... [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st ... [illegible]
Union Pacific 1st bds. ... [illegible]	Ohio & Miss. C. ... [illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st ... [illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st ... [illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. ... [illegible]	Peninsula R. R. Bds. ... [illegible]
Chic. & N. West. S. F. ... [illegible]	St. L. & Iron M'n R. ... [illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds. ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... [illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Ex. ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 ... [illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Con. ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st ... [illegible]
Del., Lack. & West. Bonds ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. ... [illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 1st ... [illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul, 2d ... [illegible]
Del., Lack. & W. 2d ... [illegible]	Marietta & Cin. 1st ... [illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st ... [illegible]	Cin., Chic. & Ind. 1st ... [illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d ... [illegible]	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d ... [illegible]
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs. ... [illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s ... [illegible]
T. W. & W. S. F. ... [illegible]	Tol., Peo. & War. E. D. ... [illegible]
Gt. Western 1st, '88 ... [illegible]	Tol., Peo. & War. W. D. ... [illegible]
Gt. Western 1st, '88 ... [illegible]	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 135	Bank of N. America ... [illegible]
Manhattan ... 150	Hanover ... 103½
Merchants' ... [illegible]	Irving ... 115
Mechanics' ... [illegible]	Citizens' ... 140
Union ... [illegible]	Grocers' ... 110
America ... 144	East River ... [illegible]
City ... [illegible]	Market ... 123
Phenix ... [illegible]	Nassau ... 105
North River ... [illegible]	Corn Exchange ... 135
Tradesmen's ... [illegible]	Continental ... [illegible]
Greenwich ... [illegible]	Commonwealth ... 113
National ... 112½	Importers' & Traders' ... 142
Merchants' Exchange ... 103¾	Park ... 164
Leather Manuf'rs ... 190	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts ... 100
State of New-York ... 105¾	Central National ... 100
Commerce ... 121	Fourth National ... 102
Ocean ... [illegible]	Ninth National ... 103
Mercantile ... 115	Tenth National ... 107
American Exchange ... 112	Oriental ... 100
Bank of the Republic ... 107	[illegible] ... [illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Feb. 16.

General balance yesterday	$82,778,915 58
Gold receipts	640,012 63
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	78,619,450 2[illegible]
Currency receipts	309,715 [illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible] 07
Currency balance	5,109,924 20
General balance	84,022,730 1[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edwd. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99¼	99½
City 6s, new	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	57¾
Reading	49	49⅛
Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝
Catawissa Preferred	35¾	36
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	33	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¾	93

Death of an Eminent English Merchant.

From the Liverpool Albion, Jan. 31.

In the death of Mr. Samuel Bright, of Sandheys, West Derby, and senior partner in the firm of Gibbs, Bright & Co., Liverpool has lost one of her representative men. He died on Friday morning, at Sandheys, in his seventieth year, after having been in failing health for some time. He was the son of Mr. Richard Bright, of Ham Green, near Bristol, and his elder brother, Henry Bright, represented that city in Parliament from 1820 to 1830. Mr. Samuel Bright came to Liverpool in 1824, and established the long eminent firm of Gibbs, Bright & Co., as a branch of the Bristol firm of that name. His commercial code was of the highest class, and the new firm attained a business reputation second to none in the community. A few years after coming to Liverpool he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Jones, of Lark Hill, West Derby, and had a numerous family. His two eldest sons, Henry and Heywood, are members of the firm of Gibbs, Bright & Co., and his youngest son, Samuel, is partner in the firm of Bright Bros. & Co., of Melbourne, Australia, which was established by the deceased in 1852, when the colony first assumed commercial importance, and is in itself a monument to the sagacity and business enterprise of the deceased. His two eldest daughters are married to Messrs. Geo. Melly, M. P., and Geo. Holt. By his death the families of Heywood, Heywood Jones, R. Gladstone, E. Denman, Neilson, Tyndal Bright, Melly, Holt, &c., are placed in mourning. We understand that the funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next at 11:30 A. M., at the ancient chapel of Toxteth Park.

Mr. Bright was a man of most retiring and unostentatious character, though ready and willing when duty called to take a fitting part in the active struggles of the time. He took part in the elections of his cousin, Sir Thomas Bernard Birch, for the borough of Liverpool, and of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, for the southern division of the county. Politically, he was of strong Liberal feeling, and in his younger days political liberty and religious freedom were not cant phrases, but involved personal sacrifice. He was preeminently a just man, whose advice and clear, manly sense of the right and the true have been of essential service to many. His commercial honor and fair dealing have shown how, in these days of gambling and speculation, a great firm can be guided and led to financial success with perfect integrity, passing through the panics and crises of half a century, meeting with fair courage and enterprise the varied changes in the commerce of the world, and maintaining a high position due only to that straightforward dealing characteristic of the old school now passing away so rapidly, and leaving, in their own line of thought and action, few successors amongst us. Mr. Bright has died at a ripe old age, in the midst of a devoted and loving family, who, in their hour of sorrow, will have the sympathy of all who knew one whose long, quiet life of honest service has given place to an honored rest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at Howes & Macy's, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	57	Leather, sides	4,700
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Resin, bbls.	1,600
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref. bbls.	1,716
Cotton Seed, bags	7,500	Pork, bbls.	400
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	214	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	799	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	100
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	1,735
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	17
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	211
Hides, No.	100	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, bundles	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Oceana*, for Gibraltar—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,000 boxes Refined Petroleum, 400 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Mercur*, for Cadiz—1,075 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig [illegible], for Gibraltar—1,765 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Gibraltar—3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue dull but steady at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been firm, but not active, since our last. We quote: Java at 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c. in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16¼c.@18¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited, since our last, and with free offerings for immediate and forward delivery, prices have been quoted off about ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales, for early delivery, including 1,040 bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. Also 2,300 bales for forward delivery, [illegible] bales, basis Low Middling, for March, 24 5-16c.@24 7-16c.; 300 bales do., for April, 24¼c.@24⅜c.; 500 bales do., for May, 24½c.; 300 bales do., for June, 24⅝c.@25c.; 100 bales do., for July, 25¼c., ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	22	22¼	22½	22¾
Good Ord.	23	23¼	23½	23¾
Low Midd'g	24 @24¼	24¼@24⅜	24⅜@24½	24½@24⅝
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G'd Midd'g	25	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Stock on hand	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at rather less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 75@$5 [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 10@$5 35; good to choice spring Extras at $5 40@$5 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$6 for poor to ordinary, and $6 10@$10 for good ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request and steady at $4 25@$5 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been very quiet at about [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is dull at from [illegible]@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and with rather free offerings prices of Winter have been quoted off 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Spring has been firm, on a light available supply of desirable lots, and a moderate export inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 98,000 bushels, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at $1 23@[illegible]; strictly choice Amber Western at [illegible] delivered; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 13, the latter rate for choice Milwaukee delivered; No. 3 Spring on private terms; Mixed Spring at $1 12; White Genesee at [illegible]; and Amber State at $1 30@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet, cheaper and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 91@94c. for New, and 95c.@$1 for Old Western, in store and delivered; [illegible] for New do.; 98c. for Yellow, Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 04¼ for old White Western; and 72c.@75c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very dull at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive at former rates. Sales, 7,500 bushels State two-rowed, 90c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel. Sales, 2,000 bushels. Oats have been very quiet; Western have been difficult of sale; the best bid reported for a full load of Western, in store, was 53c. ₱ bushel. Job lots were placed at irregular figures. State were quoted a trifle cheaper with less call for them. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels in lots, at 52½c.@55c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 55c.@58c. for State, from truck and delivered; 55c.@60c. for Pennsylvania; 51c.@55c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in quite moderate demand, including New-York at 8c.@18c.; Eastern at 10c.@20c.; Ohio at 8c.@12c.; Michigan at 10c.@16c.; Wisconsin at 12c.@20c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 3c.@6c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, [illegible] bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been very light for all kinds within our previous nominal range: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@40c.; New Crop English Islands at 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	28c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@40c.	[illegible]
Porto Rico	40c.@65c.	....
English Islands	....	[illegible]
New-Orleans	....	65c.@75c.

OILS—The market has been quoted steady for most kinds since our last, though the dealings have been on a restricted scale. We quote: Crude Whale at 75c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at 80c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@99c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 64c.@65c.; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined Seal at 90c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of most kinds of Oil have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices have been quoted weak for both present and future delivery. Crude has been dull and heavy on the basis of 15¼c.@16c. in bulk, with sales reported of 750 bbls. to refiners; 20½c.@21c. in shipping order here, and nominally 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. At these figures there was but little disposition to operate, as purchasers anticipated some further yielding in values. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls. At Philadelphia 800 bbls. arrived. Refined has been inactive in the local market on the basis of 30c. for Standard White for prompt delivery, at which a sale of 500 bbls. was reported; also of equal to 1,000 bbls. in bulk, at 21¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, a moderate business was reported, 4,500 bbls. Standard White having been disposed of for February delivery at 28c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 1,416 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,300 bbls. The export clearances have been 1,075 bbls. for Cadiz, 3,695 bbls. and 4,000 cases for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, has been more active at 34½c.@35c., mainly at 34½c., with sales of 3,000 cases; Prime White, 33c.@33½c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules dull and heavy at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 15c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firm, though the actual dealings have been light, for both immediate and forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 75 for New Mess; $22@$23 25 for Thin and Medium Mess; $22 50@$24 for Prime Mess; $20 50@$21 25 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller March, at $26 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in limited demand at 10¼c.@11¼c., for inferior to prime Western, and 11¼c.@12c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats are quiet and heavy; sales have been confined to 125 packages at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15¼c.@15c. for Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been dull and drooping; sales equal to 130 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Short Rib at [illegible], and Stretford 14¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in rather light demand at about previous figures; sales have been reported since our last of 460 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 15½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for City, and 15c.@16½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 750 tierces Western Steam for forward delivery, including seller February on private terms; March at 15¾c., and to July 1 at 16¼c., ₱ lb. Also 150 cases very choice City, (Coignet's,) in caddies, at 18c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in some demand at about previous figures; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $6@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $20@$27, and India Mess at $30@$33 ₱ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at from $28@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues in slow demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@48c.; Fancy, 50c.@55c.; and Western, ordinary to prime, 17c.@35c., ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,735 pkgs. Cheese is inquired for at from 5c.@16½c. as the extreme for very Common to Fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 425 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese, in detail, thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common to State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17¼@18¼
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	16@17
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories	[illegible]

SUGARS—Refiners have been purchasing Raw Sugars with much more freedom at somewhat steadier rates. There has been likewise more call for grocery grades. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from [illegible], chiefly fair to prime refining grades. [illegible]; also 2,500 boxes Havana at [illegible], mainly at 10¼c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10¼c.@10⅞c.; fair to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11⅛c.; [illegible] No. 12 Box Sugar, ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in better request, ranging from 13¼c.@14¼c., as the outside [illegible].

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@10⅜c., the latter an extreme; also 24,500 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15¼c., and 57,500 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and weak in price; 250 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 98¼c.@99c. ₱ gallon; receipts 1,056 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet since our last, and rates have been irregular. For Liverpool, there have been taken, by steamer, 1,000 bales Cotton at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms; 250 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 150 pkgs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton. For Wheat, by steamer, 8d. a bushel was bid. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.—the rate at which the engagements of yesterday were made.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market, this morning, there was quick sale for horned Cattle. All grades sold to advantage at prices fully ½c. ₱ lb. in advance. There were no very inferior animals on sale, and the lots generally finished off with a good top. H. Bryant's Ohio Steers were unusually fine, as were T. Lindsay's two-year old State Steers. The Sheep trade was ordinary in prices, and grades ranged from 5¼c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Common Veals sold from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb.; good Veals from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb. We subjoin a list of prices for horned Cattle: Prime Bullocks, 17c.@17¼c.; first quality, 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 14½c.@15¼c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 13c.@14c. ₱ lb.; highest price quoted, 17⅞c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 8c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

W. Shirk sold for self 65 Illinois fair Cattle at 15c. ₱ lb., 6⅝ cwt.; also, 14 State Oxen, coarse Cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; again, 108 Illinois fair Cattle at 15¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 Illinois common Cattle at 14¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; and again, 31 Illinois common Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 Ohio Steers, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., and 15 State Oxen, coarse lot, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. L. Hughes sold for J. Lindsay 21 State Steers, two years old, at $[illegible] ₱ head, and for N. S. Pike 9 State Oxen, fair lot, weight 9 cwt. S. Ulrey sold for H. Bryant 38 Ohio Steers, prime Cattle, at 17⅛c. ₱ lb., weight 10¼ cwt. Ulrey & Casey sold for selves 87 Ohios, good Cattle, from 16c.@16½c. ₱ lb., average weight 9 cwt.; O. T. C. Evans sold for self 113 Illinois Cattle, with a good top, from 14½c. to 16c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Burchard & [illegible] sold for selves [illegible] Illinois Steers at 15¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for Ramsay & Doyle, 67 Ohio and Illinois mixed, from fair to good, from 15c. to 16¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. O. Eastman sold [illegible] Ohio Steers from good to prime, from 16c. to 17¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 21 Illinois nice tidy Cattle, at 15¼c., weight 7 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for J. A. Haviland one pair of red State Oxen at 16c. ₱ lb., weight 11¼ cwt., ₱ head. Thos. Wheeler & Co. sold for J. Moss 125 Ohio Steers, from fair to prime, from 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for same, 144 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 14½c.@16¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for J. Warner 39 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., average weight 6½ cwt.; also, 46 mixed Cows, Heifers and Steers, all State Cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., average weight 5½ cwt. E. H. Williams sold for self, 105 Illinois and Ohio Steers, from common to prime, from 14c.@17c. ₱ lb., average weight 7 cwt. Glover & Martin sold for self, 60 Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Bright & Fagan sold for self, 60 Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 155 State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 169 State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. T. Kirby sold 57 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,400 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 71 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. All these lots were from Illinois. [illegible] 196 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] sold 30 Sheep, 1,110 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] 120 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., [illegible]; 220 Sheep, weight 14,710 lbs., at [illegible]; also one Calf at 15c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET MARKET.

No sales to-day. Stock last late, with three car-loads of Sheep on board. Fortieth-street Hog Market, a few sales effected at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Hogs offered and refused at 9¾c. ₱ lb. Old dressed still on hand. Ten cars of fresh hogs expected per each track. Trade slow.

Given receipts at One Hundredth-street for the week ending Feb. [illegible], 1870—[illegible] head of horned Cattle, 63 Cows, 262 Calves, [illegible] Sheep. Gross arrivals at same market for yesterday and to-day—18 cars of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 320 Calves, [illegible] Sheep.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
FAUST. (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss C. L. Kellogg, Messrs. Lotti, Barili and Reyna.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Shewell, Levick, and Miss Leclercq and Miss Jones.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Marlowe, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ROB ROY, NICK OF THE WOODS. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MASQUERADE BALL OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London telegram of yesterday brings the intelligence of several marine disasters of recent occurrence. Among these is the wreck of the Nova Scotia ship *Riss*, lost on the Lincolnshire coast with eight of her crew, and the burning of the bark *Undine*, from New-York, at Rotterdam....Seven Paris newspapers have received "official warnings." The *Marseillaise* is to be subjected to another prosecution....A popular meeting at Belleville, the scene of the first outbreaks, was suppressed by the Police without disorder, on Tuesday evening....General PRIM on Tuesday assured the Cortes that the visit of the Duke of MONTPENSIER had no relation to politics....A strong debate arose in the Spanish Cortes, on Tuesday, on an accusation made by the Carlist Deputies that the Government had interfered against their candidates in the recent elections....A Paris dispatch says the other Great Powers sustain Russia in the demand on Switzerland for the surrender of the felon RESCHAJEFF....Continental banks are reducing the rate of interest....The Bishops of Antwerp, Mechlin and Salerno have been raised to the dignity of Primates by the Pope. A Paris dispatch says Père HYACINTHE is to be relieved from the obligations of his Carmelite vows, and to continue in orders as an ordinary priest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, nothing of note was done. The discussions of the day were on the bills providing artificial limbs for disabled soldiers, and for the admission of Mississippi. Neither was acted upon, and at 5:20 P. M. the body adjourned.

In the House some new business of importance was introduced. Among the resolutions was one in relation to granting a bounty, for the next three years, on iron-built ships constructed in this country from American materials, equal to the duties imposed on such materials if imported. Resolutions regarding Cuba and the enforcement of the Neutrality law were introduced by Mr. BANKS and referred. A long and animated discussion occurred on the Green-Van Wyck contested election case, which resulted in the adoption of the majority report declaring Mr. VAN WYCK entitled to the seat. The House, at 5:30, adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Excise law came up as a special order, and after protracted debate was sent to the Committee on Internal Affairs, with instructions to report complete. A resolution that in the opinion of the Legislature all the New-York Commissions should be abolished was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Bills were introduced to pay soldiers of the war of 1812, and to provide facilities for transport and transfer of property, and prevent combinations against trade on the canals. A motion requiring the Comptroller of New-York to report, within ten days, the disbursements, and the obligations incurred, under the act of 1869, was laid over. A resolution that the New-York Board of Supervisors ought to be abolished was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. The Brooklyn Public School bill was adversely reported. A recess was then taken until 7:30 P. M. The business of the evening session was mainly general orders.

In the Assembly the prominent feature was the appearance of Judge POTTER, of the Supreme Court, District-Attorney FRENCH and Sheriff BENEDICT, of Saratoga, in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at the bar of the House, to give reasons for the assumed breach of privilege in arresting a member to secure his attendance as a witness. Judge POTTER said he appeared solely through courtesy. He defended his action, and said he would repeat it under similar circumstances. He denied that the House had any such privilege as was claimed. The law exempts members from arrest under civil process, but in this case the process was a criminal one, issuing from a criminal court. After a long discussion on the nature of the process, a resolution was adopted that Judge POTTER had committed a breach of the privileges of the House, through a mistaken notion of what they were, but that no intention to interfere with the independence and dignity of the House actuated him. The Judge and the Court officers were discharged. Several bills were reported, among them the Canal Appropriation bill, and the bill abolishing the Court of Special Sessions in New-York.

GENERAL.

The health of Ex-Senator GRIMES, of Iowa, is again said to be failing rapidly. He may not live to return from Europe.

The election in the Second Congressional District of Wisconsin for a successor to the late Hon. F. B. HOPKINS, has resulted in the return of General DAVID ATWOOD, editor of the Madison *State Journal*.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has come to the conclusion that there is no evidence to support the charges against Judge BUSTEED, and will ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

A Havana dispatch announces the sailing of Mr. SEWARD for Baltimore. The wounded victims of the recent outrage are improving.

The Virginia Senate adopted a resolution yesterday that it is not necessary to elect a United States Senator for the term ending March, 1870.

A Dutch family in Chicago was poisoned in some unknown manner on Tuesday night, and the mother and one child died before morning.

The Erie Railway Company, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, have been sued and enjoined in the Common Pleas in regard to "The Twelve Temptations," now being played at the Grand Opera House. Another action is pending in the Supreme Court, before Judge BARNARD, in which the parties are reversed. The argument on the merits in the latter case is to be heard on Friday.

A resident of Long Island named WYCKOFF, whilst trying to pass over from Astoria to New-York, on one of the Queens County ferry boats one evening in October, 1866, was, with his wife, horse and wagon, plunged into the river in consequence of no chain being up on the bow of the boat, and of the horse taking fright from the noise of the steam whistle. Mr. WYCKOFF and his wife were rescued, but the horse and wagon were seen no more. On the trial of an action brought by Mr. WYCKOFF, the jury, under the charge of Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a verdict for the full value of the lost property. Some important principles of law in regard to the duties of ferry companies were raised on the trial.

In the Board of Education, yesterday, a communication was received asking that the Irish language be taught in the public schools. It was referred to a committee.

Three criminals were sentenced to imprisonment by Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners held yesterday, the report of the Finance Committee was received. In accordance with their recommendation the Treasurer was directed to pay various bills amounting in the aggregate to $63,381 62.

The Case of Georgia.

Our Washington correspondent foreshadows an angry and protracted contest in Congress in regard to the admission of Georgia. We see nothing in the case that can justify either irritation or delay.

It seems idle to discuss the claims to recognition put forward in behalf of the Legislature which elected Messrs. HILL and MILLER to the Senate. The essential point in support of the interference of Congress last December was the fact that the Legislature, as then existing, was unlawfully organized. Its majority had been guilty of bad faith and usurpation. They had disregarded the Congressional requirements as well as the letter and spirit of the local Constitution, and had abused a power to which they had no right. The notoriety of these circumstances constituted the vindication of Congress. A Legislature whose organization was at variance with fundamental law, and whose action provoked Federal intervention, cannot be held entitled to elect Senators. This decided, the pretensions of Messrs. HILL and MILLER become worthless.

The difficulties which have arisen in connection with the organization of the present Legislature may afford excuse for much ingenious casuistry, but their practical importance seems greatly overrated. The whole business of reconstruction presupposes an ample discretionary authority on the part of the District Commander. Much has necessarily been left to his judgment. A specific duty is before him, and the law prescribes the means with which he shall work; but in many matters of detail his authority suffices to cover unforeseen contingencies. Precisely thus occurred what are alleged to have been irregularities in the action of General TERRY at Atlanta. The old spirit of the Democracy was there at work against him. The same tactics, which in the first instance, frustrated one purpose of the Reconstruction acts, were again displayed with the view of defeating the scheme of Congressional interference. It was a case in which the District Commander was required to decide promptly—even arbitrarily. No one pretends that General TERRY's decision was not honestly rendered, or that its operation did not secure substantial justice. It established equity; it was in entire harmony with the spirit of the law; and these considerations should be sufficient to dispose of objections which emanate from persons whose little game of faction General TERRY quietly spoiled.

Whether, after all, the admission of the State shall or shall not be subject to conditions, is a question which the terms applied to Virginia have decided in advance. We should have preferred an unconditional admission in each instance. But having decided that certain conditions should be imposed on Virginia—of all the Southern States the most thoroughly reconstructed—Congress laid down a rule from which Mississippi and Texas cannot fairly escape, and to which Georgia should not be an exception.

Mr. Creamer and the Rural Democracy.

If the respectable citizens and farmers of Western New-York, both Democrats and Republicans, who have recently petitioned the Legislature against granting money to sectarian schools, wish to know how a Tammany Democrat looks on their efforts, let them read Mr. CREAMER's speech in the Senate debate of Tuesday. Mr. CREAMER proposed to refer these highly respectable and reasonable petitions to a "Committee on Obscene Literature." The spirit of them he characterized as "hypocritical cant;" they were got up by a "lot of scribbling, senseless, churchless, howling pastors;" and the petitions were described as "mean, contemptible, sneaking, religious, hypocritical cant."

Senator WOODIN showed very properly, in reply, that these petitions did not come from pastors at all, but from lay citizens, without respect of party, and that they arose not from religious zeal or opposition, but simply and solely from desire to preserve the common school system intact. The act which Mr. CREAMER defends in so indecent a manner, we sufficiently described in Tuesday's issue; it was smuggled into the Tax Levy, and is altogether too loose and vague a provision to stand before a judicial investigation. We trust that the Judiciary Committee, to which it has been referred, for that reason, if no other, will recommend its immediate repeal. The majority for its reference—only one—indicates, in all probability, a very close contest over the act in full session.

Mr. CREAMER's speech will show rural Democrats what is the spirit of the New-York Democracy towards them. Any defence of the free school system will be designated at once as "cant and hypocrisy." Their honored clergymen will be called "howling pastors," and their respectful petitions be referred to "Committees on Obscene Literature."

If this is the game the City Democracy propose to play with their rural friends, they will soon see the end of it. This opposition to the withdrawal of the school fund for sectarian purposes, is deep and strong; it pervades all classes and all parties in the country. The New-York Democracy are powerful and well-founded on plunder and corruption; but they are causing a movement through the rural districts which will shake even them to the ground. The American people believe most of all in free education, and separation of Church and State. New-York sectarians and abusive demagogues cannot overthrow this creed. We believe this session will see the repeal of this odious and improper law.

The Death Knell of the "Ring."

We reproduce in another column a very remarkable article from the *World* on the misgovernment of this City, and the duty which at this particular moment presses upon the reputable section of the Democratic Party. This new manifesto will not surprise any one who has read the *World* attentively of late. It has left off criticising its political opponents, and boldly come forward with a distinct policy of its own. Its enemies assert that in taking this course it is not actuated by the purest motives. That sort of retort is the very one which we naturally look for from men who are known to be dishonest themselves. It is part of their tactics to vilify the motives of all who threaten to expose their misdeeds. We have nothing to do with these charges, and it is no part of our duty on this occasion to inquire why it happens that the *World* has proclaimed "war to the knife" against the "Ring." We are very well contented to find it fighting for the same object as ourselves. Its assistance in a good cause would be welcome even if its foes could substantiate statements which at present are entirely unsupported by evidence.

We have again and again called the attention of all honest Democrats to one plain fact—namely, that the corruption and misgovernment of this City, the shameful Judiciary, (with certain exceptions,) and the general collapse of law and order, are taken by the country at large as the natural outcome of Democratic principles. When Democrats say to the people, "Place the Government in our hands and see what we will make of it," the people answer, "We can see that already in New-York City. Some of your well-known Judges are in league with the vilest criminals, and your citizens are taxed heavily for the maintenance of tricksters and social outlaws." Thus a stigma of the blackest kind has been affixed to the whole party. All over the civilized world the name of "New-York Democracy" has come to be identified with a vast system of robbery and spoliation. The more scrupulous members of the party naturally feel this to be an injustice. In the country, especially, Democrats know that they are suffering for a sin which they did not commit, and could not prevent others from committing. It is not too much to say that our City Government is doing them every day as much harm as all their mistakes during the war combined. What prospect is there of winning a Presidential election with this heavy disgrace clinging to them?

The *World* has been one of the first of the Democratic journals to acknowledge the justice of these considerations. The time is critical. Next Fall a Governor will have to be elected, and a still more important contest will then require study and preparation. In what condition are the Democracy for meeting these trials of strength? The *World* tells us very frankly. The "Ring" has "debauched politics and defiled the name of Democracy." A little knot of men "have plundered us of millions yearly, obstructed our material growth, made our markets, our wharves and piers and streets, mere monuments of their rapacity, our elections a farce, and now have put up Judges in our very Court Houses to sell injustice for a price." Our readers have often met with denunciations of that kind in these columns. But it is like a new revelation to receive them from the *World*. Our contemporary, however, is speaking not against its party, but in the truest and best interests of that party. The "Ring" will, of course, howl at it. Corrupt Judges may set their infamous tools to work in the hope of averting the retribution which is certain to fall on their heads some day. But if the better sort of Democrats do not take the lessons which the *World* now reads them, seriously to heart, they will lose the best opportunity they have had for some years past of recovering a dreary expanse of lost ground.

Future historians may have to record that this schism in the Democratic ranks was the precursor of the revival of a party which has its uses no less than our own. The vital principle of parliamentary government is that there should be two parties in the country—one to govern, the other to exercise the wholesome check of opposition. The Democrats have not known how to fulfill the latter function, and for a long period they have abandoned themselves to false leaders, and fallen into deep pits while pursuing shadows. The *World* would summon them to that higher part which is still open to them; and it is of little moment for any one to turn round and tell us that the *World* is only playing a game. The question is, Does the *World* speak the truth or not? We know, and everybody in the country knows, that it does. This one City is accomplishing the ruin of a party still great, in spite of its numberless errors. New-York is drinking the life blood of Democracy. Everywhere Democrats ought to unite their strength in one tremendous blow at the infamous clique who would peddle away the honor of the nation without one tinge of remorse. The rural members of the party ought to ally themselves with every honest Democrat they can find in New-York. They will never have so good a chance again as they have at their command now. It is the turning point in the checkered history of their party. Let us be rescued from a municipality which has become almost a national scandal, from licensed assassins who do the work of politics, and from officers of the law, high and low, whose hands are soiled with dishonest gold, if not with blood.

The Census.

We have at last reached bottom in the agitation of the census question, and the preparations for the ninth national census, to be taken for the first day of June of the present year, have been commenced under the law of 1850. Congress has utterly failed in its attempts to enact a new law more in accordance with the wants of the times. This result is extremely mortifying, though not entirely unexpected by those who have been familiar with the course of events since the discussion of the subject commenced.

It is well known that this result is contrary to the desires of all who have taken an interest in the subject, and no one is satisfied with it, unless it be some one who is contented because some one else is disappointed. We should not be surprised if a few persons obtain some satisfaction in this way. But the great fact remains—the most mortifying result—that in census legislation we have failed to make any progress in twenty years of this age of progress. We have failed, too, at a time when the progress of other nations in relation to this subject, and the peculiar and unexampled condition of our own country, all demand of us a census far in advance of any previous one.

We may, perhaps, venture to glance at some of the causes of this stupendous failure. The first that we will mention was the neglect of Congress to act upon the subject at the last session. The subject was discussed at considerable length in the House, and during the last days of the session that body passed a very brief act—sufficient, however, to set the machinery in motion. But the Senate failed to act upon it before the final adjournment, notwithstanding the importance of action was urged by all who were familiar with the preparations necessary for a successful census. From this time it became evident that the chances of success were greatly diminished.

The House of Representatives, however, appointed a Committee to investigate the subject during the Summer. This Committee, with General GARFIELD, of Ohio, as Chairman, was composed of highly intelligent gentlemen, zealous upon the subject, and all animated by a desire to have a census that would be an honor to the country. But they had, at the beginning, very little practical knowledge of such matters. They made the great mistake of asking for information from a great number of persons—statisticians, theorists, and some who had not sufficient practical knowledge to construct a theory. The result was what might have been expected: the Committee followed nobody's advice, and framed a bill that suited nobody but themselves. This was the second cause of the failure in legislation upon the census.

The bill of the Committee was reported promptly in the House at the beginning of the session; it was urged forward with all possible dispatch by the able Chairman of the Committee, and was passed in the House before the holiday recess by a large majority. But the bill itself, the amendments it received in the House, and the manner in which its passage was enforced, were all objectionable, and were sufficient to secure its final defeat in the Senate. First, the bill itself contained some of the worst as well as some of the best features of a census law; it embraced theoretical provisions which were impracticable, and practical provisions so great in amount as to be impossible; it limited the time for taking the census to one month, and required more work than could possibly be well done in one year; it embraced practical absurdities, and omitted practical necessities; in a word, it was a law that no practical man could approve, and that no suitable man would have attempted to execute. Secondly, the amendments the bill received in the House only added to its impracticability and rendered it still more objectionable. Amendments were accepted by the Committee increasing greatly the amount of labor and the time necessary to execute the law; while the same Committee refused to accept and opposed amendments which alone could have made its execution possible. Finally, the manner in which the passage of the bill was urged upon the House was objectionable. One of the best features of the bill—the provision for District Superintendents—was used to obtain support for the bill on the ground that it would give a large amount of patronage to the members of the House.

The bill was passed and sent to the Senate; it was fully examined by the Committee to whom it was referred; it was severely criticised by practical statisticians and others, it was defended by the eloquence of SUMNER; but from the beginning of the debate its fate was sealed. It was finally laid on the table by a vote of 45 to 9;—and thus failed the attempt to improve our Census laws. No attempt will now be made to frame a general law upon the subject, to apply it to the census of the present year; but we presume some amendments will be made to the law of 1850, which is now in force. The necessity for some improvements is so obvious, that it can hardly be disregarded. We may, at a future time, indicate some of the changes in the law that seem to be demanded, and consider the prospective results of the census to be taken under it.

Life Insurance in the Legislature.

Our wise and virtuous legislators at Albany evidently consider life insurance companies easy and legitimate prey. Not a session is allowed to pass without more than one attempt to force these institutions to terms, either by threatening them with vexatious enactments, or subjecting them to blackmailing investigations.

The visit to this City of a Committee, a few days ago, with the professed object of conducting an investigation into life insurance affairs, bore on its face evidence of corruption. Such an investigation, to be of the slightest value, should be conducted by experts. But here was a Committee composed of men utterly destitute of all qualifications for the task,—quite competent to drive a hard bargain, no doubt, but no more fitted to inquire into life insurance management than to expound the latest discoveries in astronomical science. Timely exposure marred the plans of the Committee, whose members returned to Albany to resume the prying process under more favorable circumstances.

Nor are the proposed measures relating to life insurance entitled to more respectful attention. A scheme for dealing with lapsed policies, and another scheme for regulating the distribution of profits by life insurance companies, are at the best quackery. They may be devices for bringing companies to terms, for aught we know to the contrary. But even supposing them to be of a less improper character, they are manifestly mischievous, because meddling with matters which involve the special knowledge of the actuary, and which, so far as the interests of the policy holders are concerned, may be safely left to public criticism, as the best means of influencing public opinion.

We are not insensible to the defects of life insurance management, or to the need that exists for reform if the companies are to retain the public confidence on which their usefulness and prosperity in a large degree depend. But there can be no reform worthy of the name which does not originate in an intelligent conception of a very difficult subject, and is not carried forward by capable and reputable men. To satisfy these requirements, we must look elsewhere than to the Albany Legislature.

Who is the Hirer of Assassins?

The other day, during the visit of Prince ARTHUR, a piece of news was invented for the comfort and satisfaction of jaded appetites. It was, however, no sooner set afloat than contradicted, and consequently it could scarcely have done much good to the enterprising journals which published it. The reporters from whom the story had been derived all declared that they had received it straight from the Police. Upon this Superintendent KENNEDY at once ordered an investigation to be made, and we are told that he is still following the matter up with great determination. That means that he will infallibly unravel the whole mystery, for Superintendent KENNEDY is not the man to be drawn off the scent when once he has found it.

When we see this trouble taken over a comparatively small matter it is impossible to avoid wishing that we could engage Superintendent KENNEDY in a task more worthy of his abilities and position. He is a keen and sagacious man, and we do not believe that a more efficient administrative officer is to be found in the State. Even the Democrats, who are eager to supplant him, freely admit that they would give a great deal to find as good a man to put in his place. They dislike the thought of parting with Mr. KENNEDY, only, as they say, he is so "uncompromising"—that is, he is an earnest Republican, and he would give the thieves no quarter if he could help it. Now a man of this kind, with the resources at his command, ought to be able to follow up a case like that to which we have drawn attention the last few days, and let us know who were the instigators of an outrage worthy of Venice in its worst days. Fifth-avenue is by no means a secluded thoroughfare. On Saturday night there was a bright moonlight, and the Police must have been able to see passers-by very distinctly. A well-known citizen was going home, at half-past eleven, from a reception given to the President-elect of Harvard College. He lives scarcely a hundred yards eastward of Fifth-avenue, in Twenty-ninth-street. He noticed on one corner of the street a man of slight figure, dark whiskers, about five feet ten inches in height. In another second a short, sharp whistle sounded from the opposite direction, the gentleman heard rapid steps behind him, and before he could turn round he was struck to the ground by a blow intended to kill him; as it was, the force of it was broken by the rim of his hat and the collar of his overcoat. He was not robbed of a cent, although he had valuables of various kinds about him. The object of the crime was not plunder.

There are many grounds for believing that some one of the persons whom Mr. EATON has offended in his attacks upon dishonesty and corruption, deliberately hired an assassin to perform this work. The whistle down the street was in all probability a signal to the thin, dark man from some one who knew Mr. EATON. It informed him that the moment had arrived for earning the wages of blood. The *Tribune* very justly observes that it concerns the managers of certain corrupt organizations which Mr. EATON has assailed, "to take early and effective action to clear themselves in the public mind." This hint is quite direct and plain enough to be understood. The quarters for which it is intended will have no doubt as to the application. We seem to have arrived at an era of civilization when a man who dares to attack abuses is doomed to secret assassination. No man who feels it to be his duty to speak on behalf of honest citizens, can deem himself safe. The order may be issued for his execution any night. We might as well be living under the *régime* of the inquisition at once. When men who have wealth or power at their disposal cannot silence a man by bribing him, they will hire cowards to stab him in the back.

Now, is it possible that Superintendent KENNEDY and all his Police are going to sit down dumbfounded before an affair like this? Which of the constables ought to have been at or near Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue between half-past eleven and twelve last Saturday night? Was there no one answering to the description of the thin dark man seen lurking about before the outrage, or running away after it? Will no rewards induce any of the agents in the assault to come forward and make a "clean breast" of it? Already the Bar has offered $5,000 for the discovery of the person or persons who were engaged in it. This is a large sum of money. We have no doubt that any informant could escape punishment, or at least have the penalty greatly mitigated, if he would disclose to the authorities the names of those who had hired him to commit the deed. The detectives ought to be able to do something with this $5,000 to back up their inquiries. If they are worth anything at all, now is their time to prove it. The bravo who was employed to kill Mr. EATON probably did not receive more than $50 for the work. Will not a hundred times as much induce him to tell us who his employers were? Perhaps he might be able, at the same time, to inform us who is the next victim on his list. We may be pretty sure that the vendetta is not to stop with one attempted murder.

The example of Mr. DAWES is infectious. Here we have Hon. DEMAS BARNES declaring, in the first meeting for the year of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, "That in twelve years' residence in Brooklyn he had seen taxes rise from $800,000 to $6,000,000 per annum, and those of New-York from $5,000,000 to $28,000,000, and that without Commissioners, but under boasted Democratic rule." Accordingly, he "begged the Committee to take cognizance of these facts." A bombshell like that is not often thrown by a Democrat into a Democratic camp. We, of Republican proclivities, are used to as sharp criticism from our own ranks as from those of the enemy, but we have never counted on a similar spectacle among the Democracy. If Mr. BARNES, or any of his brethren desires to become the Dawes of the Democracy, he cannot play a more useful or public-spirited *rôle*; nor will he be any the less a sound Democrat, as DAWES is still, we believe, a sound Republican. Let us take courage. Civic and national reform are not hopeless when a man can state facts without a party bias, and figures without making them lie.

It is perhaps inevitable, but none the less to be regretted, that the Fitz John Porter case should arouse once more the fierce animosities, personal and partisan, of 1862. It is clear, from the official record, that General PORTER was satisfied with his Court at the time of trial, and so expressed himself, personally and through counsel. If the matter rests only there, the case clearly should not be revised, and least of all should a pardon be granted. But the ground on which Messrs. GREELEY and BANKS, Senators WILSON, SHERMAN, CURTIN, FOSTER, HARRIS and other distinguished men have asked for revision, is entirely different. Their ground is, that while the Court contemplated no injustice, "new and decisive testimony, inaccessible at the time of trial," is now offered. The existence of such evidence is a question of fact, and a fact of which such gentlemen as those just named should be competent judges. We think public sentiment is in favor of fair play for PORTER.

Admirals GODON and STRINGHAM are in favor of getting another site for the Navy Yard on account of its narrow accommodations in Brooklyn and also because of the annoyance and yearly expense of removing the foul drainage deposits of that part of the city. This last must always be a grave consideration; for that Wallabout flat, however occupied, would still suffer from the want of a fall in the sewerage, and also the want of a current in the little bay to carry off whatever matter may come down. With streets of houses, that space between the Navy Yard and Williamsburg would be much worse off, in that respect, than it is now. Drainage is a very grave civic problem in all cases, but a very puzzling one in cases like the present. A reform which would send the stagnating feculence of a great city somewhere else than into the river, would be one of the best reforms of the age.

The Committee on Territories will exactly meet public wishes if it refuses to organize for Alaska any sort of separate civil Government. To create such a Government for six score voters and twelve score citizens, would be needless, ridiculous, and recklessly extravagant. The only result of such a piece of legislation would be another batch of sinecure places, whose salaries might as well be poured through a sieve for any good the expenditure would do us. When General HALLECK had command on the Pacific, he garrisoned the coast as strongly as if an attack were menaced from the Asiatics; but General THOMAS, his successor, reduced the whole Territory to a two-company post, which served all purposes. To put a territorial government in Sitka would be a continuance of the Halleck policy. The country has all the Government it needs, and civil offenders can be conveyed for trial to San Francisco quite promptly enough to serve the ends of justice.

If only all our Judges were like Recorder HACKETT!—and happily there are a few who need not be ashamed of a comparison with him. This week the Recorder has ridden the City of some desperate scoundrels, and that for long periods, so that we are not likely to be troubled with them until we have had time to look about us. "George Smith," a burglar, was sent to the State Prison for twenty years, and the Recorder announced for the benefit of his fellow criminals that "all convicted burglars would receive similar treatment at his hands." But then if some other Judges imitated the Recorder, what would become of their personal friends and political supporters? They would be nearly all in Sing Sing. We can scarcely expect this sacrifice of friendship.

There is fire as well as smoke in the cadetship investigation, and unless we wish to have appointments to the Academy bought and sold, and quoted at ruling prices, like speculative stocks, that fire must be traced to its source. However, the exposure of individual corruption in this matter is but a temporary and partial remedy for a great evil. We need to remove the temptation itself, by a law of Congress bestowing cadetships only after a competitive examination of many candidates. To Congressmen might then be reserved, if necessary, the power of nominating, and the political patronage they are so loth to surrender would really be increased—as, for example, by giving them five or ten appointments instead of one—while the successful candidate would be chosen solely on his merits. Still better, if practicable, would it be to throw open the cadetships to a more general competition, not depending on Congressional appointment.

LOPEZ, of Paraguay, seems to have the fault attributed to certain other belligerent people in the world of not knowing when he is beaten; for he was recently strong enough to undergo another defeat from the Brazilians, who, under the command of Colonel FORARES, stormed his intrenchments at Rio Verde. He gives no sign of surrender; and in the wild, hill country where he has taken refuge, he would be likely to baffle his enemies, unless, as has been reported, the native Indians should undertake to circumvent him. Three chiefs are said to be employed for that purpose, and they would certainly be the most damaging adversaries he could have at the present juncture.

It appears that Mr. J. F. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York, has instigated the arrest of Mr. M. R. COOK, of the firm of G. A. FELLOWS & Co., on a charge of defrauding the Government. We know nothing whatever of the merits of this case, and consequently we express no opinion at present upon it. But it is quite evident that a man had better think twice before becoming a dealer in distilled spirits in Mr. BAILEY's district. First, his premises are likely to be ransacked, and his books all carried off bodily to any place ordered by the Collector—about as extreme a measure as can well be imagined. Lastly he may himself be walked off by the Police on a very serious charge. If Mr. BAILEY is doing his duty faithfully, and can prove his charges, the accused must take the consequences. The *Post* tells us, however, that his measures have so far "occasioned much excitement, especially among firms who think that if summary and violent proceedings can be instituted on suspicion against such houses as FELLOWS & Co., the trade is never safe from embarrassment." Many strange things are possible in New-York, but in cases of this kind a fair trial is happily within reach of the implicated persons. Nothing less than such a trial will satisfy the public demands.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana Feb. 12, reached this port yesterday. Purser MAGNA is once more entitled to thanks for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

The Situation — Government Plans — Greenwaldth's Murder — Additional Particulars of the Tragedy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1870.

The last few days have been barren of any political or military movements of importance. The insurgents in Cinco Villas hardly give any signs of life, and if the columns of Generals PUELLO and GOYENECHE, which left Puerto Principe on the 5th and 8th inst., should meet with any marked success, the statement of the Spanish authorities that the rebellion is drawing towards a close must be received with more credence than it has been accepted hitherto. The families who for the past twelve or fifteen months have followed the fortunes of the insurgent forces, and who have shared the privations and hardships of the Cubans in the field are presenting themselves in large numbers to the Spanish authorities demanding pardon and protection; a number of armed insurgents have done the same, but not in such numbers as to effect materially the Cuban forces. It is a matter of doubt whether all these families have left the insurrection merely on account of the hardships they had to endure or whether they obey some order of CESPEDES to that effect. It is certain, however, that a body of troops encumbered with a numerous retinue of families, and therefore compelled to move slowly and with care, cannot be as efficient as when such obstacles are removed. The Spaniards intend to rebuild Guaimaro, Cascarro and other towns destroyed by the insurgents, and to people them with the families who have surrendered, and place forts at each of these places for their protection. The result of GOYENECHE and PUELLO's present march will decide this more fully. That the Spaniards are still as confident and hopeful, and, in fact, dream of no other solution than the pacification of the Island at an early date, is amply proven by the decline of the premium on the notes of the Spanish Bank, which can now be exchanged against gold, in any quantity that is offered, at one and a half to two per cent. premium, a mere nominal rate, and not as high as the notes of many strong and reliable banks in the United States were rated before the war. Hundreds of abuses and rascalities, permitted under former Governments, have been suppressed, and as far as honesty and straightforwardness are concerned, the present executive members of affairs in Cuba take the highest possible stand.

GREENWALDTH'S MURDER.

None of GREENWALDTH's murderers has been arrested thus far. The testimony of many eye-witnesses shows that after the first shot had been fired, the poor victim had several scores of assailants, headed by three policemen, who fired at him several times. After he reached the corner of Zanja-street and the Villanueva Depot, where he was stopped, and where he begged for an interpreter or some one notify the American Consul, he was set upon with sticks, stones and knives, and making a superhuman effort, threw his assassins from him, and again started in the vain effort to get rid of his blood-thirsty pursuers. In passing the sugar factory belonging to D. ANSELMO DEL VALLE, he was felled to the ground by a chair, but he arose again and ran for about thirty feet, when he was again struck to the earth by a shower of sticks, stones and missiles. Then he was stabbed, whether with a knife or a bayonet, Dr. BURGESS, who made the *post-mortem* examination, will be better able to say. The poor fellow was seized and his arms pinioned behind his back; the pallor of death was on his face, and every step he took, in this sad plight, towards the Celador's office, was marked with blood from his wounds. On entering the office and being unbound he fell into a swoon, and in ten minutes was a corpse.

QUASIMODO.

This is the age of great enterprises. Our columns this morning contain the particulars of the loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, who are extending the rails from the summit of the Alleghany ridge, across West Virginia to the Ohio River, at a point not far distant from Cincinnati, Columbus and Lexington. This road, of which the greater part is in operation, will form a through line between tide water and the great water and railroad lines of transportation of the Mississippi Valley. It opens up to activity and settlement a fine agricultural country, and very valuable deposits of coal and iron. The prospects of a large and profitable traffic, together with the honorable names of the officers and directors, combine to give the loan special prominence at this time.

Death of a Well-Known Merchant.

We are called upon to announce the death of a young and promising merchant of this City, Mr. ROBERT R. GWYER. Mr. GWYER was for some years connected in business with the South, where he possessed the love and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

Many will feel keenly the shock of his removal, and all knowing him must regret that we have lost one distinguished by his social virtues, purity of life, and of motives, and love of justice. He was for ten years a commission merchant in this City.

ALBANY.

The Dignity of the Legislature Vindicated—The Excise Bill—Abolishing the Commissions—Leasing Stalls in the Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870.

The Assembly occupied most of its time to-day in the final disposal of the case of alleged breach of its privileges perpetrated by Judge POTTER and the District-Attorney and Sheriff of Rensselaer County in the arrest of HENRY RAY, member from Ontario, who had refused to obey a subpœna issuing out of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Rensselaer County. The galleries were crowded to witness the proceedings and a large number of Senators occupied seats in the Chamber. Judge POTTER accompanied by District-Attorney FRENCH and Sheriff BENEDICT, were escorted into the Chamber at 12 o'clock M., by the Sergeant-at-Arms and paraded in front of the Speaker's desk. The Speaker informed them of the purpose for which they had been arraigned, and commencing with the Judge, asked him if he had any excuse or explanation of his conduct to offer. The Judge asked if he would be permitted to make a statement by counsel; which, after a speech from Mr. FIELDS against his right to be so heard, the Speaker decided in the negative. The Judge, who is a tall, venerable-looking man, 70 years of age or over, then drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript which he proceeded to read to the House, and which occupied over an hour. He denied the right of the Assembly to summon him before its bar, and said that he had answered the summons only as a matter of courtesy. He asserted that his action in the premises had been entirely legal, and would be repeated to-morrow if a similar case were to come before him. He reviewed the report of the Committee on Grievances, on which the present action of the House was based, criticised its deficiencies of law and argument, and showed that its citations of authorities and precedents were one sided, antiquated and partial, and utterly failed to warrant the conclusions of the Committee.

At the conclusion of the Judge's speech, the Speaker suggested as a matter of courtesy that the criminals might have the privilege of retiring from the Chamber while the House discussed the character of the punishment to be inflicted upon them. Judge POTTER replied that so far as he was concerned, unless driven from the Chamber, he preferred to remain where he was. No objection being made, he was allowed to take a seat and listen to the debate, which was opened by Mr. FIELDS, in a long speech in reply to the Judge's statement, and continued by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Mr. ALVORD, Mr. WHITE, Mr. HUSTED, and others—all of them except Mr. WHITE, favoring the report of the Committee on Grievances. Mr. WHITE took the ground that the Assembly had committed a mistake; that it had no right to summon a Judge of the Supreme Court before it for punishment or reprimand, when it was admitted that he had done nothing but what his oath of office compelled him to do according to his understanding of the law. He also claimed that the Judge was right in his construction of the law: that the subpœna to Mr. RAY, issuing as it did out of a Criminal Court, could not be regarded as a "civil process," and therefore did not come within the provisions of the statute exempting members of the Legislature from obedience to it.

Several resolutions were offered as to the nature of the punishment that should be inflicted upon the Judge, but finally that of Mr. ALVORD, which merely recites that the Judge was guilty of a breach of the privilege of members, but that he had none other than the purest motives in committing it, was adopted, and Judge POTTER was discharged.

District-Attorney FRENCH then made his statement and was disposed of in a similar manner, as was also Officer BENEDICT.

THE EXCISE BILL.

The discussion of MURPHY'S Excise bill was continued in the Senate at some length, and resulted in the adoption of Senator NORTON'S substitute.

OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

Senator GENET offered a resolution that all the "Commissions" now existing in New-York "ought to be abolished," and Senator NORTON offered an amendment including also the Board of Supervisors. Both were adopted, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs as a guide to the Committee in preparing a new charter for that City.

EXCLUDING JERSEYMEN FROM THE MARKETS.

The bill introduced some days ago to prohibit every one not a resident of New-York from leasing stalls in any of the public markets was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities to-day. The same bill was discussed last year, and killed, as it ought to have been. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

THE EXCISE LAW.

After the reading of the journal the Senate went into Committee on the special order—the Excise law.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment that at the general election of 1870 the question of granting licenses be submitted to the people of the State, which he proceeded to advocate.

After debate, this amendment was lost.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment providing for the election of Excise Commissioners by the people of the several counties except in incorporated cities, the Commissioners to hold office for three years, the minority to be represented in the Board, and no elector to vote for more than two Commissioners of Excise on the same ticket.

Further debate ensued, when Mr. WOOD added to his amendment a section applicable to incorporated cities, providing for the election of six Commissioners of Excise to hold office for six years, the majority to elect four and the minority two of such Commissioners. Lost by a strict party vote of nine to thirteen.

Mr. WOOD then moved to amend that the Excise Commissioners shall be elected directly by the people in the several towns. Lost.

After further discussion the Committee rose, and the bill was referred to be reported complete.

THE NEW-YORK COMMISSIONS.

Mr. GENET offered a resolution that it is the opinion of the Legislature that all commissions in New-York should be abolished. Referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARPENDING—To pay soldiers of the war of 1812. This appropriates $125,000.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Authorizing the State to provide suitable facilities for the transfer and storage of property, and to prevent combinations against trade and commerce on the canals.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. GENET moved that the Comptroller of New-York report within ten days the amount of moneys disbursed, bonds issued and obligations incurred by the City under the act of 1869. Laid on the table under the rules.

Mr. M. NORTON offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the New-York Board of Supervisors ought to be abolished. Referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Mr. MURPHY reported adversely on the bill relating to the Brooklyn Public Schools.

Recess to 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate, in Committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Amending the Fireproof Warehouse Company act. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to trial and punishment of accessories after the act. Ordered to a third reading.

For the relief of corporations organized under the general law. Ordered to a third reading.

To extend the term of office of Collectors of Taxes in towns in Kings County. Ordered to a third reading.

Changing the name of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act designating the holidays to be observed in payment of notes, &c. It provides that notes falling on Sunday go till Tuesday, and those falling due on Monday go till Saturday. Ordered to a third reading.

Providing for new trials in cases of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the School Trustees of New Lots, Kings County, to borrow money for school purposes. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Treasurer of Westchester County to borrow money to erect a bride over Pelham Creek. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act authorizing towns to aid in the construction of railroads. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

By Mr. BAMLER—The Canal Appropriation bill.

By Mr. FREAR—Abolishing the present Court of Special Sessions in New-York; also, chartering the Manhattan Market Company of New-York.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Setting apart a portion of the Brooklyn Park for the use of the military.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to non-residents occupying market-stands in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—Amending the act to increase the salaries of interpreters of the New-York Police and District Courts, and confirms the action of the Common Council of New-York in relation thereto.

THE SUPREME COURT AT THE BAR.

The Speaker announced the special order, summoning to the Bar of the House Judge POTTER, District-Attorney FRENCH and Sheriff BENEDICT, of Saratoga, to give reasons for the high breach of privilege in arresting as a witness Hon. H. RAY, member of the House. The Sergeant-at-Arms bringing these gentlemen at the Bar, the Speaker addressed them, stating why they were brought here, and asking what excuse they had to give.

Judge POTTER asked if he could be heard through counsel.

The Speaker stated that under the circumstances he could not.

Judge POTTER then addressed the speaker, declaring that he did not acknowledge the power of this House to summon him to its bar for the purpose stated, or for the reasons given; but he had through courtesy appeared here, notwithstanding he denied the authority of the House in this matter. He then proceeded at some length in defence of his action, and declared that he would repeat his action under like circumstances. He said it was not himself who was brought here; it was the Supreme Court of this State, which this House was about to act against. He claimed that the Judicial Department of this State had powers as well as the Legislature. He asserted that the House had no right to bring these two departments into conflict; and whatever resolution the House might pass it could not degrade the Court, nor the representative of the Court here. He analyzed the law of privilege to show that the House had no such privilege as was claimed for it. The law exempts members from arrest under civil process. This member was not arrested under civil process. The process issued from the Oyer and Terminer, a criminal Court. He suggested that the resolutions reported by the Committee be withdrawn and be referred to the Judiciary Committee for review and further consideration, or to the Attorney-General of the State for an opinion. He suggested this, as the matter involves a very important precedent—thus arraying one department of the Government against another. He insisted that he had administered the law in this case in accordance with its interpretation by the most eminent jurists, and he called attention to the fact that this was the first instance in the whole history of American jurisprudence that a Judge was arraigned for mistaking the law. He reviewed the report of the Committee, and cited authorities to show that their claim of privilege was based on cases in England occurring over a century ago and before the passage by Parliament of the law which now defines the privileges of members.

At the conclusion of Judge POTTER'S address, Mr. FIELDS moved that Judge POTTER, in issuing the attachment for the arrest of Mr. RAY, is deserving of the censure of the House, and that he be reprimanded by the Speaker. Mr. FIELDS then at some length argued that the privileges of the House had been grossly violated by the action of Judge POTTER. He insisted that the attachment was a civil and not a criminal process, and proceeded at length to show by frequent citation from authorities that this was a civil process, and that, as the Judge had admitted, a member was exempt from arrest under such a process.

Mr. ALVORD offered the following amendment to Mr. FIELDS' resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. PLATT POTTER was mistaken as to the privileges of this House in the action taken by him in the arrest of Hon. HENRY RAY, and did commit a breach of its privileges in so doing; but this House do not believe that any intention or desire to interfere with the independence or dignity of the House actuated him in the performance of that which he deemed his judicial duty.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY moved as a substitute that the opinion of the Attorney General as to the meaning of the civil process be obtained before action is taken, postponing the subject till March 1.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN claimed that a member of this House was exempt from arrest under any and all process, except in the case where he himself is charged with a crime. He proceeded at some length to illustrate and sustain his position, but still believing the Judge had acted from the best of motives he would vote for the resolution of Mr. ALVORD.

Mr. HUSTED, after sustaining Mr. ALVORD'S resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. MURPHY'S substitute was rejected, and Mr. ALVORD'S amendment was adopted by a vote of 95 to 18.

Judge POTTER was then discharged from custody.

W. B. FRENCH, District-Attorney, was then brought to the bar of the House. He took the position that this was a criminal process.

Mr. FIELDS moved a similar resolution to the one adopted in the case of Judge POTTER, and it was adopted.

Mr. FRENCH was discharged from custody.

ELISHA B. BENNET, Deputy Sheriff, was then arraigned, and had the Clerk read a statement that he executed the attachment under the advice and direction of a superior officer.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS Mr. BENNET was discharged, he having acted merely in a ministerial capacity.

Adjourned.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Farmer Chopped to Pieces with an Ax—Details of the Affair—Arrest of the Murderer.

From our Special Correspondent.

HIGHLAND, Ulster Co., Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870.

An Associated Press dispatch has briefly informed you of a terrible tragedy enacted near Ohioville, this county, yesterday. Four miles below Ohioville, and twelve miles from the Hudson River, there resided a wealthy and highly influential farmer named DANIEL A. HASBROUCK. He was about 45 years of age. In his employ was a deaf and dumb colored man named GARDNER. He was brought up by Mr. HASBROUCK, and was looked upon in a measure as one of the family. It was his work to do the chores about the farm. Monday night he appeared to act sullenly, refused his supper, and went moping about the house. Yesterday morning he also refused his breakfast, and still showed a sullen disposition. Mr. HASBROUCK, by signs, requested him to go to the wood pile and split some wood. GARDNER started for his work, Mr. HASBROUCK following him. When the two reached the pile the negro commenced his labors and had split one or two sticks, Mr. HASBROUCK watching him in the meanwhile, when the murderer suddenly turned upon his employer, and seizing him by the throat raised the ax and brought down the gleaming blade upon the left eye and forehead of the victim, the blood spirting from the horrible cut. Again the ax was raised, and again it descended, this time across the face and lip of the farmer. The blood from the wounds flowed in every direction, and covered with gore, Mr. HASBROUCK, though faint, broke away from the merciless wretch and started to run. A female shriek told that the bloody affair had been seen from the house. The negro pursued and overtook him, and for the third time the cruel ax was raised and then sent crashing through the left shoulder of Mr. HASBROUCK, knocking him down upon his face. The screams of the woman at the house had alarmed the neighbors, and two or three came running towards the spot, but before they could reach the bloody scene the monster raised the ax the fourth time, blade upwards, and again it descended, the butt falling upon the back of the farmer's head, crushing in all the posterior part of the skull. Not till then was the hand of the bloody fiend stayed. Mr. HASBROUCK was a horrible sight. About him upon the snow were streams of blood honeycombing the whitened flakes, while the clothes of the farmer were literally soaked with blood. His head and face presented a shocking appearance. Perfectly unconscious he was conveyed to his residence. The fright and grief of his family were heart-rending. Drs. HOLT and GEROW were sent for, and a messenger was sent to Poughkeepsie after Dr. JOHN R. COOPER, who arrived late in the afternoon, and who pronounced the sufferer dying. The negro GARDNER was at once arrested, and then for the first time showed signs of fright. Being deaf and dumb, he, of course, could do nothing but make gestures, and these were, to the farmers, meaningless, except that he was observed to encircle his throat with his hands, and then held one hand far above his head and dangled it, as if to say he expected to be hung for the awful deed he had committed. He was taken before a Justice of the Peace at Paltz, and after a brief hearing was sent to Kingston Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. During his short stay there were threats of lynching him. He is 23 years of age. For a long while Mr. HASBROUCK had been urged to get rid of him, as the neighbors and members of the farmer's family looked upon him with suspicion.

Mr. HASBROUCK heard all advice kindly, but invariably replied that he was not afraid, because he could handle him easily. Mr. HASBROUCK'S family consists of a wife and one child.

Funeral of Isaac Greenwaldth.

The funeral of ISAAC GREENWALDTH, the American citizen who was killed at Havana by the Spanish Volunteers, the arrival of whose remains in this City was chronicled in the TIMES yesterday, took place yesterday morning. He was of the Jewish faith, and the Society B'nai Berith, of which he was a member, took charge of the proceedings. The male relatives of Mr. GREENWALDTH, two Hebrew societies with which he had been connected, and a large number of personal friends followed the body from No. 311 Bowery to Bay Cemetery, Long Island, where it was interred. At the request of relatives no demonstrations of a public nature were made. The coffin was a plain one, and bore the name and age of the deceased.

The order of procession was as follows: Jefferson Lodge of the Order of Machabees; Grand Lodge of Israel; Aryeh Lodge, No. 1, of the Freemen of Israel, and the Ascher Lodge, and the Grand Lodge, the Jonathan Lodge, and Emanuel Lodge, all of the same order of the Freemen of Israel, in their respective order. There were fifteen carriages in all, each lodge providing three carriages. Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP were present; the Spanish Consul also occupied a carriage. The Grand Master, Mr. ROSENTHAL, and the Vice Grand Master, Mr. STOGER, were likewise the occupants of carriages.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

A message was received from the President announcing his signature to the bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, and that the bill for the relief of J. E. REESIDE had become a law without his signature.

RESOLUTIONS FROM STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. SPENCER presented resolutions of the Alabama Legislature in favor of the establishment of a National Postal Telegraph Company, which were laid on the table.

Mr. ANTHONY presented resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature for a harbor of refuge at Block Island, commanding the entrance to Long Island Sound. He said the improvement was demanded as a means of security to navigation, as intended to afford much needed facilities for the commerce of the whole country, and as a necessary public defence. The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A NEW SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the House bill to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was taken up.

Mr. PLATT moved to amend by extending the provisions of the bill to disabled soldiers of the Mexican war, which was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out of the bill the provision allowing an equivalent in money to those entitled to receive an artificial limb, remarking that the proposition was simply an indirect increase of the pensions of such persons, while no provision was made for those who had lost an eye or suffered from like injuries.

Mr. CAMERON moved to include in the bill the soldiers of the war of 1812 who had lost limbs in actual service.

Mr. EDMUNDS proposed an amendment so that the bill should provide for all soldiers disabled in active service to an extent equivalent to the loss of such limb. He said his object was to include not merely those who had lost a limb, but all who had lost eyes, whose limbs had been dislocated or backs broken.

Mr. THAYER suggested to the Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) to introduce a bill to provide for the different classes of disabled soldiers referred to, and not to permit this particular class, who had lost limbs, to be alone provided for.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that we were now paying thirty millions per annum for pensions, and that if $75 was to be given to every disabled soldier, the aggregate of the increased pensions would be largely swollen.

Mr. EDMUNDS modified his motion to a simple proposition to strike out the third section, allowing payment in money of the value of a limb to all those entitled to receive limbs. He said the objection was that this bill was a species of piecemeal legislation, which would disturb the present carefully graduated scale of equality between soldiers differently disabled.

The motion of Mr. EDMUNDS was not agreed to—yeas 21, nays 31.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill any soldier of the war of 1812, or of the Mexican war, who aided in the cause of the late rebellion.

The bill was then laid aside.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

The consideration of the Mississippi bill was resumed.

Mr. YATES said that in justice to himself and his high appreciation of the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. CARPENTER,) he voluntarily withdrew whatever of personal character was contained in his recent reply to that Senator's position.

Mr. STEWART made an argument to deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose unwarranted conditions upon Mississippi. In reply to a question by Mr. EDMUNDS, Mr. STEWART said he did believe that the condition prohibiting any change of the Constitution of Mississippi in the present provision for school rights and privileges for citizens of the United States, was unconstitutional.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired upon what ground the Senator voted for the same condition in the case of Virginia if he believed it to be unconstitutional?

Mr. STEWART said he was anxious to put Mississippi in the Union, and he would vote for his bill to admit her with the conditions in it, though he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to impose such conditions.

Mr. WILLEY said he opposed the conditions upon Virginia, but after they were imposed voted for the bill containing them. If the Senator from Vermont (Mr. EDMUNDS) and others acting with him thought there was an impropriety on the part of those who opposed the conditions upon Virginia as unconstitutional in afterwards voting for the bill, he (Mr. WILLEY) would relieve himself of any charge of inconsistency and stand fair upon the obligations of his official oath by moving the repeal of the action of the Senate in the matter. He therefore submitted an amendment to repeal so much of the Virginia act as declared the State admitted to representation, upon certain fundamental conditions therein expressed.

Mr. MORTON asked why, if the Senator desired to be consistent, he did not admit all the States which were admitted on conditions.

Mr. WILLEY said the pledge of Congress had been given to admit the late rebellious States to representation upon their doing certain things. Mississippi and Virginia had complied with all these requirements, while the pending bill in its very inception declared Mississippi to have a republican government. Therefore the conditions to make her government republican was superfluous.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that Congress had ever entered into any bargain to reconstruct any State upon certain conditions. He proceeded to review the subject in detail. Referring to what were called admonitions and threatenings of popular storms, of which New-England had been warned to take heed, he said that the principle upon which the institutions of that section were established could never be overthrown, and that the wisdom of her belief in the power of the Government to preserve in peace what it had maintained in war would be vindicated in the future.

Motions to proceed to an Executive session and to adjourn were defeated, the former by one and the latter by two votes.

Mr. FOWLER then addressed the Senate against the power of Congress to impose the conditions.

And at 5:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. MORRISSEY on account of continued ill-health in his family.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. COX—Of several thousand cigar manufacturers, journeymen cigar makers, dealers, &c., to restore the tariff rates on imported cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. Like petitions were presented by Messrs. KETCHAM and KELSEY, of New-York, and Mr. STRONG.

BUSINESS FROM STATE LEGISLATURES.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana relative to duties on sugar and molasses.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of the California Legislature for the erection of a breakwater at Crescent City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, introduced a bill to annex the Collection District of St. Mary's to the District of Fernandina, Fla., and establishing a port of delivery at Fort Henry, on the St. Mary's River. Referred.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, &c. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. MAYNARD—Directing the Special Committee on American Navigation Interests to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty on all iron-built seagoing vessels constructed in this country during the next three years and from American material, equal to the duties which would have been imposed on such materials if imported. Adopted.

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana—Calling for the report of Sept. 18, 1868, on the Rio Hondo claims. Adopted.

By Mr. CESSNA—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law conferring admiralty jurisdiction on State Courts on existing common law jurisdiction. Adopted.

By Mr. TRIMBLE—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the erection of suitable buildings at Paducah, Ky., for a Post Office, United States Courts, &c. Adopted.

By Mr. MAYHAM—For a like purpose relative to Albany, N. Y. Adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Territories, reported several bills regulating the jurisdiction of Probate Courts, the salaries of Judges, &c., in the Territories. Passed.

Mr. CULLOM also reported the petition of citizens of Massachusetts that the State be remanded to a territorial condition on account of its "States rights" heresies in 1812, &c. [Laughter.] Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. DYER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to redefine a portion of the boundary between Nebraska and Dakota. Passed.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, reported a bill setting aside the net proceeds of the internal revenue collection in Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming for 1870-'71-'72, for the erection of capitol buildings in these Territories not to exceed $40,000 in each.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, made the point of order that the bill made appropriations, and must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CULLOM, also from the same Committee, reported back adversely a bill providing a territorial Government for Alaska. Laid on the table.

Mr. CULLOM, from the same Committee, reported the bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah so as to prevent and punish polygamy.

During the reading of the bill the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

CUBA—ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced the following joint resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Joint resolutions in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain; and be it further

Resolved, That all acts or parts of acts, and all provisions of the statutes approved April 20, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," which are or may be construed to be in conflict with the faithful execution of the object and purpose of the foregoing resolution, shall be and hereby are declared to be, in regard to the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, and so long as that contest shall continue, inoperative, null and void.

DECISION IN THE GREENE-VAN WYCK CASE.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, resumed consideration of the Greene-Van Wyck contested election case.

The discussion was continued until 4:30 o'clock, and the House then proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The resolution of the minority, declaring GREENE, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, was defeated, 58 to 121, and the resolution of the majority, giving the seat to VAN WYCK, the contestant, was adopted—yeas 119, nays 61.

A motion to adjourn was then made on the Democratic side, pending the swearing in of VAN WYCK.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—Swear him in; swear him.

Mr. STILES—After that outrage, the House had better adjourn.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman's language is very unparliamentary.

It appearing on a division that no quorum was present, the House, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FAUST AT THE ACADEMY.

The performance of "Faust" last night was one of those agreeable disappointments that sometimes occur to compensate for occasions when greater things are expected but not forthcoming. There were hazardous indications about the cast which, results being what they were, we prefer not to point out in detail. It is enough to say that, the *prima donna* aside, the public would not have been greatly surprised had this representation achieved very moderate success. The satisfaction was therefore quite general and freely expressed by the crowded audience when a really sterling performance was given which, if it seldom rose to superlative merit, was in most respects even and careful, and in some instances ascended considerably above mediocrity. Miss KELLOGG's exceedingly sweet and loveable *Margherita* is so familiar here as to call for no lengthened eulogium; but it is always just to record this charming young singer's improvement in firmness and purity of tone, in feeling and precision, and in the histrionic breadth and executive power that are so essential to the great lyric artist. Signor LOTTI is hardly strong enough for *Faust*, but he is a smooth and conscientious tenor, whose chief preventive from achieving excellence, besides the delicacy of his voice, consists in the curious immobility of his features. With some improvement here, and a trifle more dash and fire in this action, Signor LOTTI might take higher rank than at present can be accorded him. Signor REYNA fairly outdid all we have seen him do as *Mephistopheles*. He was in good voice last night, singing false very rarely; he has clearly made a close study of the part, and his acting and singing last night deserved and got warm commendation. Signor REYNA's song in the second act was honored by a hearty encore. The opera was in other regards tolerably well sung, but in no other particulars calls for special mention. On Friday, "Il Trovatore" is offered, and on Saturday "Rigoletto," for the first and only time at a *matinée*.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Mr. S. P. WARREN, the skilled organist of Grace Church, gave his fourth organ recital at Association Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme, representative of Bach, Martini, Handel, Dussek, Volckmar, and Best, and including in its scope two centuries, was of genuine historical interest, and was, as we need hardly say, admirably interpreted. Valuable vocal assistance was rendered by Miss MARIA BRAINERD.... M. CHARLES DRIVET is to benefit by an entertainment at the Theatre Français to-morrow evening. The first act of "Barbe Bleue" and the opera of "Le Sourd" will be given.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New-Jersey Agitators in Council—Formation of a County Association—Speeches by Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Burleigh and Others.

Three weeks ago a Woman's Convention was held at Newark, N. J., in the theatre of that famous city. Last night, however, another company had possession of the theatrical boards, so that the ladies were obliged to display their eloquence at Library Hall. But the audience was by no means a large one, so that the seating capacity of the building was not too severely tested. The scenery was emblematic, doubtless selected for the occasion. What could be more appropriate than the two painted figures of women on the walls at each side of the stage, and which for scantiness of drapery might have been stolen from the Thompson collection, the one bearing in her arms the globe, the other a lyre? Then the scenery; a country landscape, with a bridge spanning a swift flowing, muddy torrent, perchance intended to be a fit representation of the power of the ballot in the hands of woman to bridge over the stream of political corruptions. A table and six chairs were on the stage, but the former was soon placed one side, and a genuine pulpit substituted.

Miss LUCY STONE called the meeting to order, and nominated HENRY WHITEHEAD, Esq., for Chairman. A Miss LOVE (a very good representative of the winged god) was elected Secretary, and thus presided over by age, and having chosen love as its medium of preservation, the meeting was organized. Mr. WHITEHEAD first returned his thanks for the honor of the Chairmanship over the first meeting held to advance the legal and political equality of woman. It seemed strange to him that one half of the community should be denied the rights which the other half of the community enjoy. He continued by saying that suffrage was not a natural right but an artificial one, arising from circumstances. Woman had more wrongs to remedy and more rights to protect, and yet she cannot vote. He would not say anything against matrimony, but when a woman entered into that state she became a "nobody." If she owned property it passed to her husband. He discussed the legal *status* of the wife, and concluded that woman was mentally, politically and legally equal to man. The matter of wages was, however, the greatest evil against which women had to contend. Mr. WHITEHEAD elaborated this proposition, and said finally that in numbers and in combination was strength; they wanted both sanctioned by the common sense of the people.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Davis, Mr. Quinlan, Miss Lucy Stone, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Powell and Mrs. Brittan. Also, a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Lizzie Prentiss, Mr. A. J. Davis, (dressed à la Mephistopheles,) Mr. Jeremiah Counsellor, Mr. McMurdy and Mrs. Ravenhill.

Mrs. CHURCHILL, of Providence, declaimed in monotone for half an hour. She said the camomile plant grew better the more it was trampled upon. This was the case with the great moral questions. "But one day we will find the despised mass become a thing of fragrance and of beauty." The opponents of the movement amongst men were divided into two classes: Those who ask what will women gain by the ballot, and those who sneeringly say "Don't you wish you may get it." After demolishing the first of these two classes and neglecting the second, referring to BUSHNELL'S work and claiming the franchise as a means of personal growth, Mrs. CHURCHILL said that Jonah merged his individuality into the whale. American men were finding the women nearly as indigestible as the whale did Jonah. "Men better look out for 'a baptism of fire,' if they did not soon do justice to their wives and mothers."

Mrs. A. J. DAVIS, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions to the effect that woman should vote because a refined intelligent moral power she may help to counteract evil; the proposition of Congressman JULIAN of a sixteenth amendment she heartily commended; equal compensation was demanded for men and women, and finally "for the purposes of protection, affiliation and efficiency the Essex County Association is auxiliary to the State and to the American National Woman's Suffrage Association."

Mrs. C. B. WILBOUR read an elaborate essay on "everything." "God and Justice would fight for women if man would not." They claimed the suffrage as a right, as a duty, and as a necessity to the nation. The ballot was a natural right. [Mr. WHITEHEAD was carried one side fainting.] In funeral oration style Mrs. WILBOUR declared that "Man was theoretically strong—a little Almighty in boots." Mrs. WILBOUR denounced men in the strongest terms, and is as shrewd a woman as some one is a shrewd man.

LUCY STONE, looking as mild and pleasant as could be, thought woman's suffrage meetings were pleasant things. She detailed her work for the past week, and thought the cause was advancing step by step. But "women in New-Jersey did not own even their own babies." The right to the ballot was given them by God, but men held the key that kept them from its use.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of permanent officers and a constitution for the Essex County Suffrage Association:

President—Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS. Vice-Presidents—M. E. Dodge, T. B. Peaty, Judge Williams, Mr. Blackwell and twelve others. Recording Secretary—Mrs. Ravenhill. Corresponding Secretary—F. R. Ladd. Treasurer—H. T. Utter. Executive Committee—Lucy Stone, Mr. Whitehead and ten others.

Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH then read her speech from manuscript. Her text was that the best rights of every woman was to be a woman. "To be a woman," she thought, "was to be all that the unfettered feminine nature could accomplish under favoring conditions with the largest culture and without compulsion or hindering repulsion. She must be free to make her life the expression of her nature. The power to which she should give allegiance was the common Master of man and woman. Influence guides through the individual nature; authority does violence to it. Implicit obedience is the implicit surrender of an individual, and, adopted as a rule of life, makes moral nonentities; its subjects, moral tyrants. Can a devoted friendship exist between a master and his legal bondswoman? If you attempt to build God's temple without alternate blocks of marble and clay, they must be homogeneous or the whole structure will crumble into ruins.

At the close of Mrs. BURLEIGH's paper the meeting adjourned.

WAR IN BROOKLYN.

A Raid Among the Cock Fighters—Mr. Bergh Again Victorious—Two Cocks and Fifteen Prisoners Secured—Excitement Among Sporting Men.

It has been some weeks since the residents of Brooklyn have been regaled with a first-class night sensation, but last evening a scene was enacted which reflects the highest credit upon all concerned, as a nest of thieves and blacklegs, long the terror of honest citizens residing in the vicinity of Nassau street and the Navy Yard, has been broken up, and it is to be hoped entirely, as the blow struck has been of such a disastrous nature that but few of the sporting fraternity dispersed will dare to resume their inhuman pastime in the same locality for months to come.

A raid upon the cock fighters was made at 11 o'clock by a platoon of Brooklyn Police, under the leadership of two of the most expert detectives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, and the arrest of a young army of some fifteen desperadoes was the gratifying result. This gang of ruffians, after considerable resistance on their part, were securely escorted to the Forty-second Precinct Station House, and lodged in the cells; and will be placed on trial before Justice WALSH at 10 o'clock this morning, when it is to be hoped that justice will be dealt to them according to their crimes.

Since the active efforts of Mr. BERGH's detectives have resulted so satisfactorily, during the past few months the majority of the dog and cock fighters have been unusually cautious, as their every movement has been closely observed by Argus-eyed detectives in the employ of this Society. Their pits in Madison and Cherry streets have been deserted, and their haunts, which were once the scenes of the lowest exhibitions of human depravity, are now closed, and the proprietors have sought other fields in which to renew their disgusting and demoralizing sport. Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Hoboken are now nightly visited by crowds of the worst specimens of society that can be found in this great metropolis; and although the Police of these cities are aware of their movements, through criminal negligence they have permitted these men to open cock pits and dog pits beneath their noses, and have never interfered except when compelled to by the exhibition of authority by Mr. BERGH's officers.

ON THE ROUTE TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

At 5 o'clock P. M. word was received at headquarters that there was "to be a main in Brooklyn," and in company with Detectives HUDSON and EDWARDS, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a TIMES reporter wended his way to the scene of the expected conflict. Arriving in the vicinity of the porter house in which the match was to take place, which is kept by the notorious "Pat" BRENNAN, at No. 207 Nassau-street, who has been arrested and released time and again by Brooklyn political Judges, a council of war was held as to the most feasible plan of operations. Detective HUDSON and the knight of the quill, shortly after darkness had set in, entered "Pat's" saloon in the rear of which was located the arena for the exhibition of the "winged gladiators." Around the bar was assembled a motley crowd of "gin-blossomed" individuals, of every age and color, who were discussing the merits of the game fowls, which were quietly feeding near the door leading to the pit. One thinly-clad genius who had not, from his looks, probably digested a "square meal" for many days, was loud in his praise of the "California bird," and, in evidence of his sincerity on the subject, offered to wager his life against its being defeated. "Pat," who was stationed behind the counter, laughed until his fat sides fairly shook, and cast a knowing wink to the detective, whom he imagined a *bona fide* member of the fraternity, as much as to say, "That rooster's all wrong." The favorite bird of the crowd was a little red chanticleer called "Chapman's bird," which has gained many victories over other well-trained fowls. As the minute hand of the old rusty clock in one corner of the room pointed to the hour of 8, the crowd in the room leading to the pit began to fill up gradually with Brooklyn and New-York "sports," who were chuckling over the anticipated fight.

PREPARING FOR THE ONSLAUGHT.

After ascertaining the exact number of birds to be placed in the pit during the evening, and the best mode of making the attack when the "show had begun," Detectives HUDSON and EDWARDS drew up their plans on the outside of the building, which embraced a grand *coup d'état* on front and rear, and a messenger was dispatched to Captain JACOBS, of the Forty-second Precinct, who sent a squad of twelve policemen under the command of Roundsman ALDRICH. Marshaling this small but formidable force in an alleyway immediately opposite the house to be attacked, Detective EDWARDS made a reconnoissance, and found the pit crowded and the main in progress, while every man present was in the wildest state of excitement as his pet bird came up to the "scratch" all right.

THE ATTACK.

Six men under charge of Detective EDWARDS, at the word "go," started on a run across the street and entered the barroom, which was deserted with the exception of a small boy, while the other six officers under Detective HUDSON went through the rear entry. At a signal from the inside of the pit all the lights were instantly extinguished, but the doors were broken in and by the aid of dark lanterns the whole crowd was discovered crouching in different positions under benches and boxes; two cocks were captured and fifteen men. Many more would have been secured but for the limited number of Police present. About fifty escaped. The captives were escorted through the streets to the Station House, followed by hundreds of their sympathizers, and after giving their names, a large portion of which are undoubtedly aliases, they were fully committed for trial.

THE CAPTIVES.

The following are the names of the captured: Thomas Powell, aged 31, wood worker; William Smith, aged 29, laborer; Phillip Van Heyser, Deputy Sheriff Kings County, aged 26; Thomas Burns, peddler, aged 35; James McNulty, clerk aged 23; Daniel Cassidy, laborer, aged 40; Joseph N. Rhodes, liquor dealer, aged 55; Jas. M. McNulty, blacksmith, aged 40; Thomas J. Burke, speculator, aged 37; James Murray, porter, aged 36; Wm. Farrell, morocco shaver, aged 30; Michael Hanley, barber, aged 24; Patrick Brennan, keeper of the pit; Peter Haber, no occupation, aged 21 years.

Death from Poison—A Careless Drug Clerk.

Mrs. MOULD, residing upon Tonnele-avenue, Hudson City, died yesterday at her residence from the effect of poison. She had sent to a drug store near by for medicine. The clerk returned inadvertently a poisonous mixture instead of the preparation which had been sent for. After having taken it, Mrs. MOULD lingered in great agony for a few hours, when she died. Coroner BURNS, who was notified, ordered a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased's remains to be made. Efforts are being made to arrest the clerk, whose carelessness was the cause of the sad affair.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

Reported Agrarian Outrages in Ireland; The Case of Mr. Temple Again; Great Billiard Match; The Champion Defeated; Extreme Cold Weather; The French Conspiracy Against the Life of the Emperor; Release of Fonvielle; Rochefort's Latest Effort; The Carlist Rising in Spain; Speech of Bismarck on Closing the Prussian Diet; Dethronement of the King of Bavaria; The Suez Canal; Return of General Goyeneche to Puerto Principe; San Miguel Occupied by the Spaniards; Extraordinary Letter of Don Enrique de Bourbon to the Regent; The London Times on the Canadian Debate; The Duke of Montpensier in Madrid; A Russian Demand on Switzerland; Opposition to the Pope.

Political Affairs.

Summary of Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; The Sectarian School Fund; How a Democrat would Reform our City Government.

General Topics.

The Death of Castanon at Key West—His Funeral in Havana; The Assassination of Mr. Greenwaldth; The Snow Storm in Nebraska—A Band of Indians Frozen to Death; The Case of Dr. Schoeppe; Fire at Huntington, Mass.; Horrible Murder by Negroes in Virginia; Unloading the Honors; Tragedy in a Church; The Indian Troubles on the Plains; A New [illegible]; Early History in Delaware; A Clergyman of the Olden Times; A Strange Companion; A Very Strange Scene in Oregon; The Wilkesbarre Bank Robbery.

Local Intelligence.

How Sewing Women Live and How They are Swindled; Report of the Minority Committee on the Affairs of the Methodist Book Concern; A Visit to Mr. Bonner's Stables—A Quartet of Famous Trotters; The Horse that Sheridan Rode; Death of Wesley Harper.

Agricultural.

Full Report of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; Change of Food for Cattle; Cattle and Market Animals; Agriculture in Spain; Hints to Poultry Keepers; Use of Lime; Sinking Trees; Steamed Food for Cows.

Editorial Comments.

The Amenities of Congress; A Word to Governor Hoffman and the Legislature; Legal Tender—The Supreme Court Decision; The Tariff; Finances of the Tariff Essential to the Prosperity of Trade; Elements in England and America; The Census and the Congressional Apportionment; Dawes and Butler Again; The [illegible] in Congress; Relief for the People Without Loss to the Treasury.

The Markets.

Specially Prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $28. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingué (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Abbot & Moore. CLOTHING, Have removed to No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison, to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

ABBE—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. E. D. Fendall, assisted by Rev. H. F. Smith, W. COLGATE ABBE, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA M. MARTIN, of New-Brunswick.

CAMPBELL—FISH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., FREDK. A. CAMPBELL to IDA S. FISH, daughter of the late Edmund Fish, Esq.

ELLIN—KENNEDY.—On Monday, Feb. 14, at St. Timothy's Church, West 57th-st., by Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., ROBERT ELLIN to JEMIMA J. KENNEDY, both of this City.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. MARY ANN CORNELL, wife of Barak Cornell, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 616 Lexington-av.

D'WOLF.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, in the 47th year of his age, JAMES F. D'WOLF, of Rhode Island.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis Payson, No. 25 West 36th-st., on Thursday, at 9½ A. M. Remains to be removed to Rhode Island for interment.

Providence and Bristol papers please copy.

DUYCKINCK.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Rev. HENRY DUYCKINCK, son of Evert A. and Margaret W. Duyckinck, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 4 P. M.

FARMER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, Colonel GEORGE EDGAR FARMER, late of the 5th N. Y. V. Cavalry, in the 29th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FOBES.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, ELLEN E., eldest daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth C. Fobes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 10 days, at residence of her parents, No. 427 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

GRICE.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 14, JOHN T. GRICE, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church. Relatives meet at the house at 1 o'clock. Interment at Belleville.

GWYER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, ROBERT C. GWYER, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Remains to be interred in Green-Wood.

HARPER.—On Monday, Feb. 14, in the 45th year of his age, JOSEPH WESLEY HARPER, of the firm of Harper & Brothers.

Funeral services will be held at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOWE.—At Lewisberg, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, JEREMIAH HOWE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 16, JOHN MILLIGAN, second son of John M. and Nancy H. Lockwood, aged 5 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Mount Vernon, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PERKINS.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, wife of Thos. H. Perkins, and daughter of the late S. Graham Lusk.

RANSOM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, SARAH D. RANSOM, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Montgomery E. Gillor, No. 426 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, BYAM KERBY STEVENS, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Friday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SACKETT.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, AMANDA HARPER, wife of William H. Sackett, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 214 East 9th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, W. BARNEWALL, Jr., infant son of William B. and Marie S. Schermerhorn, aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M., without further notice.

TERRY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1870, ARTHUR HALL, son of Edmund and Anna F. Terry, aged 6 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M., from No. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TEFFT.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, ANNA, wife of Whitman Tefft.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Fordham, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, SAML. VAN NOSTRAND, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 364 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, Feb. 14, GEORGE BLUNT, eldest son of Henry L. and Martha E. Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Geo. W. Blunt, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 22 West 12th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOW READY IN THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY:
THE SHADOWED ALTAR;
OR,
BETROTHED, WEDDED AND DIVORCED.
NED BUNTLINE'S
LAST AND BEST STORY!

The reading public will be rejoiced to learn that "Ned Buntline," author of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," "Buffalo Bill," &c., has written A STORY OF CITY LIFE AS IT IS, which excels in absorbing interest all previous efforts of his graphic pen. The main hero of the story is an officer who has won renown in the field, and the principal heroine a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, and great wealth. Accident throws these two together—LOVE IS THE RESULT, matrimony follows; and the leading villains, drawn from life, plot against their happiness, aided in their vile schemes by the MOST BRILLIANT WOMAN of New-York society. By a train of circumstances, which seem only too reasonable, JEALOUSY IS AROUSED, and a DIVORCE FOLLOWS. Two breaking hearts struggle on the tempest of life, other characters mingling in the scene, among whom are

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who is too well known as the conniver of strange domestic dramas, and the concocter of wonderful divorce testimony; there are also
FIFTH-AVENUE SCOUNDRELS,
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who are linked together in the chains of crime. A well-known
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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178. Harp of Tara's Halls....Irish
177. Jog along, Boys....Nash
176. Matrimonial Sweets....Freeman
175. Eily Mavourneen....Benedict
174. The Troubadour....Bayly
173. John Anderson, My Jo, John....Scotch
172. Wake, Darling, Wake....Wilson
171. Wilt Thou not Smile upon me....Millard
170. Katy's Letter....Dufferin
169. The Reapers' Schottische....Little
168. The Dancing Fairy....Waverly
167. Sports at Fire Island....Raymond
166. The Fortune Teller....Pratt
165. Tommy Noodle....Steele
164. My own True Love....Millard
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162. The Dawn of Day....Millard
161. The Monks of Old....Millard
160. The Gay Cavalier....Millard
159. Good-by, John....
158. Nellie, Just Over the Way....Millard
157. Bulls and Bears....Pratt
156. Rosalie Polka Mazurka....
155. Romeo and Juliet....Raymond
154. Where is My Sister Dear....Linley
153. A Motto for Every Man....Hobson
152. Jerusalem the Golden....Walker
151. The Memory of Early Days....Tetedoux
150. I'll Ask My Mother....Barnshaw
149. Have You Seen Her Lately?....Tuts
148. 'Tis Hard to Give the Hand....Glover
147. She Wore a Wreath of Roses....Knight
146. Spanish Muleteer....Millard
145. Within a Mile of Edinboro'....Scotch
144. Coming Through the Rye....Scotch
143. The Peace of the Valley....Balfe
142. I Cannot Sing the Old Songs....Claribel
141. Janet's Choice....Claribel
140. Strangers Yet....Claribel
139. Water Lily Polka....Rogers
138. Would You be Young Again?....Clippingdale
137. Row, Brothers, Row. Duet and chorus....Saer
136. Call Her Back and Kiss Her....Clifton
135. The Blue Bird Polka....Rogers
134. There was a Simple Maiden....Macfarren
133. Sunset Galop....Wild
132. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark....Raymond
131. Heaven and Thee....Guglielmo
130. The Emma Mazurka....Rogers
129. The March of the Silver Trumpets....Viviani
128. It Ought Not Thus to Be....Abt
127. In Happy Moments....Wallace
126. Old Simon, the Cellarer....Hatton
125. The Fairie's Frolic....Sedgwick
124. The Bridal Ring....Rodwell
123. The Heart Bowed Down....Balfe
122. The Love Light in Your Eye....Sedgwick
121. Waverly Polka....Sedgwick
120. The Drawing Room Schottische....Douglass
119. The Skipper and his Boy....Gabriel
118. She is not Fair to Outward View....Sullivan
117. Little Bird, Little Bird on the Tree....Claribel
116. Then You'll Remember Me....Balfe
115. When the Swallows Homeward Fly....Abt
114. You and I....Claribel
113. Only a Lock of Hair....Claribel
112. Mary Emma Polka....Rogers
111. O Take Me to Thy Heart Again....Balfe
110. Scotch Lassie Jean....Peabody
109. Dancing Shadow....Rogers
108. Tommy Dodd....Raymond
107. Good Night....Flowers
106. Never Mind the Rest....H. Paul
105. This World is Full of Beauty....Waverly
104. O that I Were a Song....Hime
103. The White-blossomed Tree....Musgrave
102. Smiles and Tears....Clippingdale
101. I Have a Rose....Carrington
100. Go it While You're Young....Waverly
99. Guadalina Waltz....Offenbach
98. Molly Bawn....Lover
97. Juanita....Norton
96. I'm not Myself at All....Lover
95. Beautiful Hope....Bard
94. The Cavalier....Glover
93. Continental Scottische....Rogers
92. Of What is the Old Man Thinking....Knight
91. Sally, Sally....Lover
90. Ka-foozle-um....Stewart
89. Nothing Else to Do....Hatton
88. Crescent City March....Rogers
87. Paddle Your Own Canoe....Hobson
86. Scenes that are Brightest....Wallace
85. Castles in the Air....Adams
84. The Bell Goes a Ringing for Sairah....Hunt
83. Kitty Tyrrell....Glover
82. School for Jolly Dogs....Copeland
81. Willie Went a Wooing....Raymond
80. Maggie Morgan....Scotch
79. Mary of Argyle....Scotch
78. The Larboard Watch, (duet.)....Williams
77. The Bashful Young Lady....Glover
76. After Dark....Stewart
75. Bachelor's Hall....Culver
74. The Fairy's Well....Waverly
73. O, Would I Were a Bird....Blamphin
72. Oh! You Pretty Blue-eyed Witch....Taylor
71. My Angel....Guglielmo
70. The Fidgety Wife....Covert
69. Day and Night I Thought of Thee....Shrivall
68. My Mother Dear....Lover
67. Barney O'Hea....Lover
66. Chestnut-street Belles....Raymond
65. Boston Belles....Raymond
64. Be Watchful and Beware....Glover
63. Where There's a Will There's a Way....Saer
62. The Foreign Count....Lloyd
61. The Lancashire Lass....Raymond
60. Meet Me in the Lane, Love....Blamphin
59. Mabel Waltz....Irving
58. The Smile of Memory....Waverly
57. Sweetheart....Balfe
56. Bootblack's Song....Waverly
55. Lady Mine....Waverly
54. Five O'Clock in the Morning....Claribel
53. Those Tassels on the Boots....Raymond
52. Pretty, Pretty Bird....Waverly
51. Why Wandering Here?....Nathan
50. Call Me Thine Own....L'Eclair
49. Le Sabre de mon Père. Inst'l....Offenbach
48. Woodside Waltz and Polka....Bailey
47. Home, Sweet Home. Inst'l....Richards
46. Perichole's Letter. Inst'l....Offenbach
45. The Moonlit Sea....Prout
44. St. Nicholas Galop....Bailey
43. Velocipede Johnny....Leander
42. Gens d'Armes Duet (violin and piano)....Raymond
41. Gems from Orphee (violin and piano)....Raymond
40. Belles of Broadway....Raymond
39. Flying Trapeze....Raymond
38. Power of Love. Inst'l....Wade
37. Susan's Story....Claribel
36. I Will Not Ask to Press that Cheek....V. Gabriel
35. The Rosy Wreath....Raymond
34. The Life Boat....Claribel
33. Light of the World. Sacred Song....Hatton
32. Beautiful Bells....Waverly
31. Ixion Galop....Holub
30. Olympic Schottische....Dobson
29. Up in a Balloon....Raymond
28. There's a Charm in Spring....Hullah
27. See the Conquering Hero. Inst'l....Handel
26. Take Back the Heart....Claribel
25. The Passing Bell. Sacred Song....Claribel
24. Still I'll Love Thee....Dobson
23. Waltzing Down at Long Branch....Andrews
22. Riding Down Broadway....Andrews
21. She Might Not Suit Your Fancy....Millard
20. Arm-in-Arm. Polka Mazurka....Strauss
19. The Rose of Erin....Benedict
18. Silver Chimes....Claribel
17. The Old Cottage Clock....Molloy
16. His Love Shines Over All....Forbes
15. Maggie's Secret....Claribel
14. Little Maggie May....Blamphin
13. The Danish Boy's Whistle....Graf
12. Come Hither, My Baby....Wiener
11. Genevieve Waltz....Wiener
10. Skating Rink Polka....Wiener
9. Champagne Charlie....Lee
8. Praise of Tears....Schubert
7. I Really Don't Think I Shall Marry....Gabriel
6. Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye....Hatton
5. Not for Joseph....Lloyd
4. Blue Eyes....Molloy
3. We'd Better Bide a Wee....Claribel
2. Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin....Claribel
1. Captain Jinks....Maclagan

The above are sold by dealers generally, or can be ordered through any newsdealer, sent postpaid on receipt of price. Any twenty pieces sent in pasteboard rollers on receipt of $1. Address
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
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Send for catalogue.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Progress of the Work at Manhattan-Square—The Central Park Collection of Wild Animals.

The work on the grounds at Manhattan-square, on which are to be located the Zoological Gardens, is being vigorously prosecuted by the Commissioners, both because public expectation looks for development in this direction, and because of the much-needed accommodations for the rapidly-growing collection of animals that are now insufficiently and unsatisfactorily quartered in and about the old Arsenal building. One of the chief occasions of delay in this work was the want of a proper outlet for the drainage of the ground and the regulation of the streets and avenues about it. The avenues and streets surrounding these grounds, not under the charge of the Commissioners of the Park, are in such condition as to render approach to them almost impossible. With these difficulties to contend with, and over which they have no control, they have done considerable work. Nearly two-thirds of the foundation wall is in on the west line of the square complete. The preparatory excavation for the habitations of the large group of northern carnivora represented by the genus ursus, or the bears, with their allied genera, has been made at the northwest angle of the Zoological grounds. At this point have also been commenced the accommodations for the polar bears, walrus, seals, sea lions, &c., specimens of cetaceous, and also for the aquatic rodents, such as ypatus, beaver, &c. Every arrangement will be made that will contribute to the healthfulness of the animals, and to the facility and convenience for seeing them.

Some progress has also been made in the preparation of designs and models for the houses for tropical carnivora. It is the intention that each class of animals, in the order of its relative importance, shall be located and properly housed as fast as provided for.

The area comprised within this square is over eighteen acres, and will afford fine opportunity for accommodation for the proper arrangement of a zoological garden. It is a work of no small degree of importance, a knowledge of the manner and habits of each animal being requisite, that it may be properly located. The animals at the Park generally at this time are not sufficiently housed until the permanent houses of the Gardens are complete.

The collection is already quite extensive, and altogether the most interesting one on this continent, and equals, both in numbers and in manner of exhibition, some of those of Europe. Animals in the Park variety are added to the Park collection by public-spirited citizens from all parts of the country, and even in their limited quarters these specimens afford great amusement to very large numbers of visitors.

Many of the contributions to the Park collection are from the officers of the army and navy and from the consular agents of the country in foreign parts. An estimate of the interest derived from this collection can only be arrived at by a visit to the Park. Among the most interesting animals now on exhibition at the Park may be mentioned the three elephants, five lions and three lionesses, a fine specimen of the American panther captured on the Upper Rio Grande by Brevet Brigadier-General R. B. MCLAUGHLIN, United States Army; a beautiful specimen of the Angola leopard from the west coast of Africa, two grizzly bears from the Rocky Mountains, two cinnamon bears (playful little fellows), a distinctive type from Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, United States Army; a sun bear from Singapore, three beautiful specimens of the zebra, or sacred cow, of India; two pair of fine ostriches, a spotted axis deer from India, a Kerry bull and cow direct from the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, a fine bull and several cows of a diminutive breed from the island of Flores, in the Azores; two rasse cats from the island of Java, the sooty pass and white-lipped peccary, the native black bears, wolves, foxes, two beautiful Angora goats, a fine specimen of the fat-tailed sheep from Syria, a "dead sea" a playful fellow, a pair of black swans from London, courtesy of Charles M. Ransom, Esq. The collection of eagles is supposed to be not only the largest but the finest collection in the world.

The old Arsenal building, where the animals are temporarily located, is visited by thousands of people. The interest evinced in this collection increases rapidly, the building being constantly thronged with visitors. The number of persons entering the Park at the entrance at Sixty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, leading direct to the Arsenal building, during the past year, was nearly 300,000.

The work on the Zoological Gardens is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the Commissioners of the Park hope during the present year to have it in a state of great forwardness.

POLICE MATTERS

The Raid of Concert Saloon Keepers on the Police.

Commissioners MANIERRE and BERNMAN met yesterday to investigate complaints against Policemen. The case occupying the greater portion of the session was that of JAMES S. DYER, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with blackmailing FREDERICK BYER, of No. 67½ Bowery, keeper of one of the concert saloons that are the prevailing nuisance of that part of that thoroughfare. BYER swore roundly enough that he had paid DYER money on several occasions, and brought others of like character and pursuits to swear that they had done the same. But from their own testimony it appeared that their money was thrown away, for DYER promptly arrested all of them at every opportunity, and made every effort to convict them. From DYER's statement it appears that he has been a policeman for nine years, and has been for six years in the Tenth Precinct, and he denied ever having received a dollar from any of them. Captain DAVIS gave him the highest character as an officer, and said that he had placed him on the Bowery with special instructions to break up the infamous dens that are the pests of the neighborhood, and he believed that the officer had faithfully obeyed his orders. Captain DAVIS also testified that the place of BYER was one of the very worst in the Precinct, and in connection with a disreputable house at No. 29 Bayard-street, kept by the same man, was the scandalous place of complaints had been made to him by citizens in the neighborhood, and he had exerted all his authority to break them up, but had failed. CHARLES S. SPENCER appearing for BYER, and JOHN D. TOWNSEND for DYER, there was a searching cross-examination of witnesses on both sides, which occupied a great deal of time. It was not denied that the places kept by BYER and Mrs. SCHNEIDER, the other complainant, were of vile resort, but it was claimed that for that very reason policemen were of opinion that these houses could be safely blackmailed. No explanation was, however, attempted of the marvelous fact that these people continued to pay this officer money not to arrest them and he continued to arrest them on every possible occasion. They admitted the arrest, claiming that they were always innocent of any offence, and pointed triumphantly to the fact that they had never been convicted of any of the numerous charges of robbery and disorderly conduct preferred against them by DYER. This Captain DAVIS admitted, but claiming that it was not for want of evidence, acknowledged that he was unable to give any satisfactory reason for their frequent escapes from the penalties of the law which they had so richly deserved. One interesting fact elicited during the examination was that HERMAN BOLTE, liquor dealer, at No. 281 Broadway, who supplied these people with liquor, invariably went bail for BYER when arrested, and appeared on the witness stand in his behalf, but as he only knew what BYER had told him, his services did not materially benefit his customer.

After the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses present, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Meeting of Fruit-Jar Manufacturers and Dealers.

A meeting of manufacturers, patentees and jobbers of fruit jars was held yesterday at the Astor House, EDWARD PATANI, of the firm of WHITALL, PATANI & CO., of New-York, presiding, and S. R. PINCKNEY, of the Mason Manufacturing Company of New-York, acting as Secretary. The object of the meeting was the better protection of the trade. There was a large attendance from various parts of the Union of representatives of the trade. A committee from the manufacturers consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. LYMAN, of Connecticut; SHUMAKER, of Rochester; MOORE, of New-Jersey; SAMUEL, of Philadelphia, and BOYD, of New-York City. This committee was assisted by the following committee of jobbers: BOOTH, of Elmira; ALMY, of New-York; SAYIN, of Chicago; WISNER, of Rochester, and HALLIE, of Pennsylvania.

The Committee reported the following:

Resolved, That the manufacturers and patentees here present be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number such other manufacturers and patentees as may desire to cooperate with them in take into consideration matters affecting alike the manufacturers and jobbers in trade jars, and that we recommend to the jobbing interest the formation of a like committee from among their number, and committee to report at 4 p.m. Adjourned meeting of this body to be held next week.

The Alleged Claqueur' Frauds.

Examinations were held yesterday in the cases of LEWIS F. WEIMORE and E. W. FARRINGTON, ex-gaugers, who are charged with making false returns on a large quantity of whisky at the time of its removal from bond. According to a clerk named JOHN S. GRIGGS, letters frequently passed between Mr. COOK, of the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN, and the defendant. The alleged false returns were shown to witness, but he would not swear positively that they were signed by WEIMORE. They were admitted as prima facie evidence, however, with the burden on the part of the defendants to improve the signature.

Several witnesses gave testimony in the case of FARRINGTON. One of the number gave sufficient evidence to show that the signatures to the returns were in the handwriting of the accused.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was a very fair attendance on the sales of real estate at the Exchange yesterday, considering the amount of property announced for sale. Three lots of property were sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and ten by BLEECKER & CO. The former firm sold first the house and lot, No. 220 Wooster-street, between Bleecker and Amity streets. The lot is 25 feet by 50, and the house a small brick structure, two stories high. The price obtained was $11,500. They then offered the premises No. 20 Amity-street, between Greene and Wooster streets, containing of about 22 feet by 58, with a three-story brick house upon it, which brought $17,000. Property in this vicinity commands a high price, in view of its prospective values for business purposes, but the prices obtained yesterday were considerably lower than those paid a year ago for similar property. No. 114 West Twenty-ninth-street, a three-story brick house on a lot 20 feet by 98.9, brought $14,100. The property to be sold by Mr. BLEECKER consisted of a house and lot situated on the north side of Fifteenth-street, near First-avenue. The house is a three-story brown-stone front, with modern improvements, and the premises sold for $14,800.

To-day Mr. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell four lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street. This, it will be remembered, is on the Grand Boulevard.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller, P. E. Wilkins & Co.

H. and l. w. s. Wooster-st., 50 ft. n. of Amity, 25x80 ..... $11,500
H. and l. e. s. Bleecker-st., 100 ft. n. of Amity, 22x50 14,100

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

H. and l. n. s. 80th-st., 20 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x100 ..... $14,800

Tenement of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Columbia-street, w. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x84 ..... $22,500
Jane-st., n. s., No. 27, 18x52 4,700
Spillway-st., e. s., 325 ft. s. of Prince-st., 75x25.9x irregular 2,300
Sackett-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 127.4x29x irregular 11,250
Grand-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100 17,000
Hester-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Sixth-av., 25x100 12,000
27th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, 2 lots 9,000
27th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9, August, 1869 1,300
Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92 2,750
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 2,250
21st-st., n. s., 324.3 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.8x100, 2 lots and l. 30,600
Lexington-av., w. s., 99.8 ft. n. of 63d-st., 19x92.3 x22.1, irregular 1,000
Lexington-av., 99.8 ft. w. of 63d-st., 19x92.3, and l. of (rear) 46.10x92x 1,600
2d-av., e. s., 64.5 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.10x65, h. and l. 21,000
2d-av., e. s., 64.5 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.10x65, h. and l. 21,000
2d-av., e. s., 38.5 ft. s. of 77th-st., 19.10x65, h. and l. 21,000
2d-av. and 90th-st., n. e. corner, 48x100 11,750
10th-av., and 35th-st., n. w. corner, 24.8x100, house and lot 28,750
10th-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 24x100 17,000
37th-st., n. s., lot No. 207 Harlem Commons, 25.8x100 2,100

Lease Recorded.

Centre-st., Nos. 170 and 172, 64 years, per year $9,000
Desbrosses-st., n. s., 100 feet e. of Washington-st., 21 years 770
Hammersley-st., n. s., between Varick and Bedford-sts., 77.9x115.8, 23 years, per year 1,300
Wooster-st., No. 128, 24 years, per year 1,700
20th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 6th-av., block block, 6 years, per year 2,000
2d-av., No. 52, store, cellar, back room, 3 years, per year 1,000
8th-av., No. 94, 5 years, per year 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20.11x100 ..... $17,000
Amity-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. s. of Clinton-st., 25x100 10,000
Clay-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100 1,100
Commercial-st., e. s., 50.8 ft. s. w. of Bergen-st., 25.5x38.11x76.10x30, h. and l. 3,000
Court-st., e. s., 115.3 ft. s. of Mill-st., 37.8x100 10,000
Hicks-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. w. of Cranberry-st., 22x100 900
Hopkinson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Hosterman-st., 25x100 1,000
Lexington-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rockwell-st., 25x100 800
Magnolia-st., e. s., 325 ft. e. w. of Central-av., 25x100 700
Marcy-st., e. s., 425 ft. n. of Lexington-av., 25x100 800
Pacific-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100 1,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100 1,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25.5x70 3,000
12th-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of 3d-av., 50x100 2,000
16th-st., and 6th-av., n. w. corner, 100x100, 2 lots 2,000
40th-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of 3d-av., 25x100 1,000
2d-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of 5th-av., 25x100, h. and l. 4,000
46th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.2 700
Atlantic-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100 2,000
104.6 (B. and S.) 1,000
Fulton-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hopkins-st., 25x100 900
Stewart, e. s., 100.8 ft. s. w. of Greene-av., 100.8x100 800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Williamsburg and Jamaica road, n. s. of Bridge Company's causeway, adjoining Johnson Chase, 3 acres 2,000
Flatbush, adjoining and now or late of Kings County, 2 acres 2,000
Flatbush, unnamed road, adjoining Jeremiah Lott, or more, or less, 10.17x6.9, (See Park extension,) q. s. 4,037

QUEENS COUNTY.

Rockville Centre, 4 acre, Jamaica and Merrick Plank road, adjoining Hendrickson's ..... —

Rockville.

10 acres, Rocky farm $6,400

Astoria.

Carver-st., s. s., 82 ft. from s. e. corner of Flushing-av. and Carver-st., 25x100 ..... $300
Hiett-st., e. s., lot No. 24, Hiles property, 50x200 1,000
Lot No. 60, Tiraut property, s. s. Frankfort-av., 25x100 ..... $275

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Church-st., e. s., 100 feet from Yorktown road, 50x100 ..... $400

Southeastern.

White Plains road, e. s., adjoining Chas. Morgan's, 12½ acres $10,000

Greenburg.

Wilday-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of New-st., 25x75 ..... $700
Park-av., e. s., adjoining J. N. Purdy's, 125x125 6,500

Mamaroneck.

Weaver-st., e. s., adjoining W. H. Cornell's, 3 acres $17,700
Road from turnpike to Weaver-st., n. s., adjoining Nat. Hughes', 60 & 40 acres ..... }

New-Rochelle.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, north of Geo. R. Jackson's property $8,000

Pelham.

1st-av., e. s., lot 84, map of Pelhamville, 100x100 ..... $300
1st-av., e. s., lot 8, map of Pelhamville, 100x100 200

White Plains.

Grantar, and Chatter-st., e. s. corner, lots Nos. 38, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, map of O. A. Page's property $1,800
Grant-av., e. s., lots Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 6,150

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Orangeat., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 6th-st., 25x100 ..... $2,000
Ferry-st., 50 ft. n. e. of Mill-st., 25x100 1,000
Spruce-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Broome-st., 50x100 1,100
Ferry-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Hickory-st., 25x124x irreg. 2,000
Vine-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x98.5 1,000

Belleville.

Stephenson-st., w. s., 40 ft. n. from J. Spearsman's 25x100 ..... $800

East Orange.

Stratton-st., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 25x100 ..... $2,000

South Orange.

John Augustin to S. E. Headley, 2 40-100 acres $200

CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, THE A No. 1 Purchasers' close trust house, No. 203 Madison-st., adjoining the corner of 14th-st. Rents for $1,100 per annum. Apply at the premises. Also, No. 49 East 60th-st., 42 feet east of 3d-av., four-story brown-stone, same; lot 102.5 feet; now will immediately vacant. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. BARRES, 205 East Madison-av.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER OF STUYVESANT-square, a valuable and elegant dwelling, adjoining to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the City; the property having a large area and ground is well adapted for a family residence, or for some public building, or a hotel. E. H. LELLOW & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS AND Call interested in real estate will do well to send to JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, for notice of their above Prospect Park lots, to be sold at auction Feb. 22. The property is the choicest in Brooklyn.

FOR SALE — THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 25 x 112.11 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. This is one the corners of any street and many thirty feet above either Canal and probably a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house, No. 146 East 60th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to C. D. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

O. HOLDEN, NOTARY, &C., NO. 128 WEST Hundred and twenty-second-st., near Lenox-av., will attend to all business appertaining to his office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN E. BROWN,
No. 9 BROADWAY,
Offers FOR SALE the following first-class houses and lots:

West 20th-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h. ..... West 20th-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h.
West 21st-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h. ..... West 21st-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h.
West 22d-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h. ..... West 22d-st., 4-s. h. b. h. b. h.

Also, desirable lots on 4th, Madison, Lexington and Park avs. Also, 4th and 5th av. property for sale.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
NO. 160 9TH-AV., NEAR 19TH-ST.
(Elevated R. R. Station.)
All that is required for your use [illegible] of real estate, [illegible] and [illegible] property sold.

A—FOR SALE—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS houses on Park-av., four-story high-stoop dwellings; also houses on Madison-av., near 45th-st., also houses in 35th-st. near Park-av., and also three elegant high-stoop, all the new improvements, on 60th, only 40 minutes' time out of Wall-st. ABNER L. ELY, No. 60 Wall-st., corner Nassau-st.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement-stone house, French roof, high stoop, best of brick and every improvement, with hard wood floors, plumbing throughout, with gas-pipes and water-pipe, will be sold furnished, or leased on a term of years with furniture, house, 20x80; lot, 25x100.5 (Madison-st. gas-pipe). Inquire on the premises, No. 26 West 22d-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house on 5th, Madison-st. Square, the block; house in perfect order; surroundings unexceptionable; will be sold at a very reasonable price. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A three-story brick and brown-stone house, No. 24 Pierrepont-st. Five minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. ferries; size 22x50; lot 100 feet; three stories, basement, cellar and attic, with French roof; all modern improvements; open every day. Apply to E. H. JAY, before 10 a.m. 23 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND on Clinton-st., near Atlantic R. R., newly occupied by the "Nassau Carriage Co.," consisting of 3 full lots and small house. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOOK MAPS OF THE MAGNIFICENT Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be ready for sale at auction WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, or now ready for distribution at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above the water, overlooking the Passaic and valley, and equidistant from the Del. and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Immediate accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

E. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, ON THE Hudson River, Conn., a very desirable country seat, fronting on the river, and being the entire front on that river between 42d and 43d Sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 37 East 22d-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDING and lot No. 5 Great Jones-st., 100 feet back of Broadway; lot 25x100, with light the whole breadth on an alley; hardly anything so suitable for manufacturing or any business requiring light is required; it is very cheap, and is a very desirable dwelling and is in good order; to lease five, ten or twenty years in the regular way, or on a ground rent. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 40x100, five stories high, Nos. 405 Canal and Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 488 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN, Brooklyn, with 4 acres of land, 200 feet front and brick stores, each 24x70, 2 to 5 stories, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for business or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 9 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND fine store, four-story, store No. 281 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 50x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an unexceptionable tenant, commencing May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Brown Brothers & Co.'s building, No. 59 Wall-st. Other offices in the same building to let. Apply to STICKNEY & WHITTIER, No. 58 Wall-st.

FINE BANKING OFFICES TO RENT IN the most desirable building in the City, 72 Broadway, at the second floor. Also, other offices, safes, fixtures, furniture, &c., to be disposed of at a great reduction. Apply at Rooms Nos. 24 and 26.

NEAR BROADWAY, NO. 31 CLINTON-PLACE—Basement, store, second and third floors, 25 feet deep; basement, second and two front rooms No. 2 Hour-glass, second floor front room.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS in the second floor of No. 2 New Church-st., between the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 32-40-2-4.

BROADWAY—TO LET, THE LARGE MARble store and basement, Nos. 544 and 546 Broadway, suitable for a church, or Crocker-st. well lighted. APPLY to RAYMOND, No. 122 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS STORES ON the Bowery, Nos. 47 and 49, adjoining Theatre of JOHN BORLE, No. 45 Bulleen-st., or cellar.

FACTORIES TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 1 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANURING Island, Long Island Sound, near Eye Station, the former residence of General Dix; 8 acres, large house, stable and other outbuildings; fruit, bearing; perfectly healthy. Outlet or lease partly furnished.

ALSO,

At Belmont, ten minutes' walk from Fordham Station, the Rodman Place; 18 acres; large house, stable, &c., to let or lease. Apply to

HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS and upwards, A SUMMER RESIDENCE, with farm, at Rye, Westchester-co., N. Y., on the Sound, by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 488 Broadway before May 1.

TO RENT—THE HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 27 East 21st-st., near Broadway, with all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to GEO. C. HAMILTON, No. 804 Broadway.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., ABOUT three-fourths of a mile from the depot, a fine house with about two acres of ground well laid out and finely located. The place has every convenience that can be desired. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 155 Bowery.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, the furniture of a gentleman, in Bond-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., to be used either; none but a reliable private family can have the house. Apply at No. 249 4th-av., between 21 and 22d-sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 128 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, and 24 feet front. Apply at Gallagher's, 1 Lexington-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, BY ELLEN & BROWN, NO. 9 BROADWAY.

UNFURNISHED.

East 14th-st., cellar, h. w. brick, rent $1,000 per annum.
West 34th-st., cellar, h. w. brown, rent $2,700 per annum.
Lexington-av., 3-story, h. s. brown, rent $2,000 per annum.
West 23d-st., 4-story, h. s. brown.
West 40th-st., cellar, h. s. brown, rent $2,000 per annum.

FURNISHED.

West 20th-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $300 per month.
West 20th-st., cellar, h. s. brown, rent $200 per month.
West 21st-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $300 per month.
West 22d-st., 4-story, h. s. brown, rent $300 per month.
East 20th-st., 3-story, h. s. brick, rent $150 per month.
Also, furnished houses in Madison-av., near 50th-st., unfurnished, rent $2,000 per annum.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET. By ISAAC HONIG, No. 2 Pine-st.

[illegible] $2,700
[illegible] 2,500
[illegible] 1,600
[illegible] 1,750
[illegible] 2,500
[illegible] 2,000
[illegible] 1,400

Also, houses on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs.

TO LET—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Harlem, a house and lot near the Hudson River Railroad Depot, a small cottage and stable. Apply to HENRY PALMER, No. 160 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED BROWN-STONE HOUSE To let in Madison, between Madison and 5th-avs., three stories and basement. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 19th-st.

TO LET—HOUSES NOS. 8 AND 8 EAST 18th-st., suitable for business purposes. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BETWEEN Madison and the sts. of 59th-st. and Central Park, a nice well-built house, 20 feet by 50 preferred, in a good neighborhood. Address, stating lowest price, R. R., Station G, with full particulars.

LOTS WANTED FOR A MANUFACTORY. Address, stating price, on which side of the near North River, between streets 40th and 60th sts. Address T. SHERIVE & CO., giving location and price.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The entire CROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, NO. 88 WASHINGTON-ST. H. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale by order of James L. Flint, Assignee of Sandford Ward & Co.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The valuable three-story and cellar brick store, No. 88 Washington-st., east side, between Spring and Charlton sts.; building 23x70 feet; possession will be given; in good order; immediate possession given; lot 22x71 feet; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; $12,000 now on bond and mortgage, which may remain.

Also following personal property, to wit:

Claims and open accounts.
M. L. Davis $1,625 00
Chas. Manhattan 16 10
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT AUCTION, MARCH 1—SPLENDID farm, near Princeton, 111 acres; 4,000 fruit trees; great inducements. For particulars address JAQUES, No. 206 Bowery.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The road is now open and rapidly nearer Denver, 44 miles having been built since the last was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 470th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and the business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,326,409 57
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 10
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,859 68
Total	$2,051,790 35
Total expenses	1,290,180 68
Net earnings	$761,609 67

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of the Government land grant of 12,800,000 acres, 2,000,000 acres have been sold for $1,120,000 [illegible], at an average price of $2 [illegible] acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $561,000 [illegible].

The earnings and receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$761,609 67
Profit from lands (net)	246,000 [illegible]
Total	$1,006,609 [illegible]

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 52 PINE-ST., N. Y.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 10 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable in the cities of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($600,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of investment securities of the highest order. Among them:

9 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and Pacific R. R. Co., 30 years, interest in terms.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale the following terms

THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.

The little interest-bearing scrip only is outstanding to complete with these bonds. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for traveling use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, drafts payable at the principal towns in

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the morning of Feb. 1 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

MONROE AND MARION COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, free of tax.

Principal Payable from 13 to 20 years in the City of New-York. Issued in strict accordance with the laws. Debt of these counties less than $800,000 each, with taxable wealth from five to eight million dollars ($8,000,000.)

We offer these bonds for sale on favorable terms, recommend them with confidence, and will furnish circulars and pamphlets relating thereto.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,

New-York.

FOR SALE,

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 AND 12 PER CENT.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of securities equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,000,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
From Liverpool. From New-York.
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 13 Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 27
Cilicia, Saturday, Feb. 23 Malta, Thursday, Mar. 14
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 7 Parthia, Saturday, Mar. 23
Malta, Wednesday, Mar. 20 Cilicia, Wednesday, Apr. 10
Cephalonia, Wed'y, Apr. 17 Palestine, Thursday, Apr. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30 gold.
By the Saturday steamers, First Cabin, $80 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30 gold.
Through tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $15 gold.
Excursion tickets, 90 days, $180 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to New-York, $30 gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons who wish to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 13 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Captain FRICK....Feb. 20, at noon.
NEVADA, Captain GERRY.....Mar. 6, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS....Mar. 13, at 9 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 20, at 11 A. M.
MICHIGAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 32 Broadway,) $30 gold.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 46 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are included to sail as follows:
ANGLIA.....Feb. 16 HIBERNIA.....Mar. 2
ROMAN.....Feb. 23 ROMAN.....Mar. 9
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 28 CALEDONIA.....Mar. 16
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $100.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30, intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates between Liverpool and New-York.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from Pier No. 4 North River.
HELVETIA, Saturday, Feb. 16, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
(Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.)
Apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
(FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.)
Through trains, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $70. Steerage, $50.
Second Class, $170. Steerage, $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include porter, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult passenger and children free.
For 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSENT TUTTION, Capt. PARSONS, for Yokohama, Japan, and Hong-Kong, China.
For 5—JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1878, for China and Japan.
Freight for ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, and will be forwarded free of charge to collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
ED. CORNELL, Agent. F. H. RAY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, MORRO CASTLE, Captain F. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VIN BRIX, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. B. GERRIS, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELLEFSEN, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SHOCKLEY, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WITT, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, without change or delay of cargo.
For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAS. FRICK, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sail every twenty days from Pier No. 4 East River, as follows:
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CITY OF ALTA CALIFORNIA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 24.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
NEWMAN, LIVINGSTON, Captain CHENERY, THURSDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 4 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 40 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 36 Wall-st.
LEO, Captain LEARMONT, SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 67 and 69 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LEWIS,
ON SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES, than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
A. E. WHITEHOUSE, Agent, No. 17 Wall-st., or to
R. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for $1 and upward payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates. H. TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
OLD LINE—LOW TARIFF.
The West India Steamer Yorktown, commanded by Capt. BIERVILLE, J. B. BAKER, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., for the above port, at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, on through rates for St. Louis.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 40 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons so purchasing tickets to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a second-class ticket, will find it to their interest to secure their tickets at the office of the Company, where they will be provided with every information and courtesy, free of charge, such as routes, time, expenses, examination and conveniences of baggage, in addition to being furnished with a guide-book, containing a complete map of the Continent, and an index of hotels and lodgings, with the prices of accommodations to which they are exposed in various parts of Europe, and a vocabulary of the principal languages, and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
6:00 A. M. Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M. Day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M. Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via L. S. & M. S. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M. Night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:30 A. M., 4:15 and 6:45 P. M. Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:40 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
8:00, 9:30, 9:40 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5 and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1877. J. H. TOUGHY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE (Chelsea) at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily) leaving 23d-st. 5 minutes later. Accommodation, 7:30 A. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Dalton. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 12 M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 4:15 P. M. Orange County Way, 6:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Goshen, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (Sundays, 9:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 3:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays, 9:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 10 A. M., 1:30 and 4:30 P. M. (Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. (Sundays, 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (Sundays, 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M. (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. (Sundays, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M.)
For Piermont, Nyack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. (Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.) From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 3 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M. (Sundays, 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M.)
For Newburgh, Cornwall and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 4:15 P. M. (Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:15 P. M., (Sundays, 4:15 P. M.)
* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 28 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Street ferries for Babylon, 7:45 A. M., mail and Sag Harbor express; 10 A. M., for Montauk; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturday through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 8:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturday through to Patchogue. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Montauk train and early train.
O. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and MARAGARSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. H. HULL,
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
H. E. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamship Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore Lewis, Commodore SHERIDAN, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:30 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
COLUMBIA, Jan. 22, 1878.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, rails, iron, of every and kind belonging or appertaining to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the personal property, including locomotives, cars, depot grounds and buildings thereon, river bridge, water, tanks, engine, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all other property belonging to the said Company and all other property hereunto appertaining, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale will be made on the 25th day of March in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 26th day of March, in the second year, on the following terms, that is to say, $1,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest of the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with approved personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.
EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), FEB. 17, At 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 51, North River:
5,153 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
4,697 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges,
250 boxes fresh Naples Oranges,
4,200 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo of steamship Sylmenia.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD AUCTION sale.
By order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, of
CONDEMNED STORES, &c.,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of hemp and Manila rope, chain cables, anchors, boats, blocks, shackings, coal dust, &c. For particulars see catalogues.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOKS.—A Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries—LEAVITT, STREETER & CO., Auctioneers—THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, sale of the balance of the stock of the late firm of Bailliere Bros., comprising Medical and Scientific Works, singly and in quantities, also a large Iron Safe, manufactured by R. G. Wilder, Letter Press, &c. Books on exhibition during the day.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE EX-Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, FEB. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, of $500 each, No. 201 to No. 300, inclusive.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THIS WELL-KNOWN, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 143 Chambers-st.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.
JOSEPH HERMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, AT 10 A. M., AT the salesroom, Willoughby corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.—Rosewood dining-room and dining room furniture; also, a quantity of fine walnut marble top chamber suits, bedding, china, china and other carpets, stoves, &c.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.
The following cable dispatch has been received by the undersigned, who will pay the above reward on the delivery to them of the notes referred to:
"Stolen £10,000 Bank of England notes, including eight of $1,000 each, dated October, 1868; $5,000 reward; payment stopped."
Signed in London.
BARNETTE, HOARES, HANBURYS & CO.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 56 and 58 South-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, somewhere between Stone, Broad, Nassau and Spruce sts., a silver CORPS BADGE, with ribbon attached. Any owner's name, company and regiment engraved thereon. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the counter, Times Office.

FOUND—IN TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-st., a RING, which the owner may have by applying to M. CLARKE, Sexton.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and milliner, a situation in a private family; fully competent to do sewing in all the branches; good reference; has been in the business; would prefer to be near Madison-sq. Can be seen for two days, from 11 to 4 o'clock, at No. 1, Madison-sq., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 128 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid. City or country; can sew and knit; is an excellent nurse; is a good seamstress; has a sewing machine; no objection to go a little way in the country; is a good cutter and fitter; also first-class laundress; has been with first family; also first-class laundress; has been with first family; also first-class laundress; has been with first family

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The symptoms in the case of Mr. D. R. EATON, who was assaulted by unknown persons a few nights ago, continued favorable yesterday, and although he was suffering considerable pain and quite weak from the shock to his nervous system, his physicians are of the opinion that no serious results will follow from the injuries received.

The sixth sociable of the season, given by the proprietor of the Park-avenue Hotel, Mr. ROBINSON, came off last evening, and was a really interesting affair. A large number of invitations were extended, which were readily accepted, and Mr. ROBINSON was successful in rendering his guests thoroughly satisfied with the excellent entertainment which he had prepared for them.

JOHN G. MCLANE, night watchman, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with shooting EMANUEL SHARKEY, No. 96 Clinton-street, as already reported. SHARKEY declined to prosecute the prisoner. Judge SCOTT expressed regret that the action of the prosecutor left him no alternative but to discharge the prisoner, remarking at the same time that the illegal use of the pistol had latterly become of such frequent occurrence that vigorous measures should be adopted for its suppression.

The fourth annual ball of the New-York Firemen's Association took place at Apollo Hall last evening. A large number of delegates of different Fire Departments were present on the occasion, and the festivities were very pleasantly enjoyed. The Association numbers about 300 members, embracing ex-officers and members of the late volunteer companies. The following are the officers: President, Henry Wilson; Vice-President, ex-Councilman William Lent; Second Vice-President, Frederick A. Ridabock; Treasurer, John Armstrong; Secretary, Colonel W. R. M. Chambers.

Mr. J. P. KRECHTING is to deliver his lecture on "German Peasant Life" at the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Third and Lexington avenues, this evening. It is spoken of as a remarkably able production, which is delivered in a lively, graceful and "telling" way that completely captivates his hearers.

The New-York Association of the Alumni and other former students of Dickinson College, have their first annual reunion and dinner at the Astor House on Friday next, Feb. 18 at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had upon application to the Secretary, HORATIO C. KING, No. 96 Wall-street.

A highly interesting entertainment, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, was given last evening, in the large chapel of the institution, in Worth-street, by the renowned magician, Signor HARTZ. The room was crowded in every part, and the performance passed off very pleasantly. The children connected with this charity sang several songs with happy effect.

A meeting of stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was held yesterday at the office of A. A. Low & Co., in Burling-slip. The object, it is understood, was to consider the expediency of reducing the capital stock of the Company. A large number of arguments was adduced to show the advantages likely to result from the proposed reduction. It is understood that a majority of the stockholders are in favor of the project. A memorial was drawn up for presentation to the Legislature, requesting that body to authorize the reduction. The present capital stock of the Company is about $20,000,000, and the proposed reduction is just one-half.

The semi-annual exercises of the Saint Francis Xavier's Debating Society came off last evening in the large hall of the College, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Upwards of two thousand persons were present, including a number of the most respectable Catholic gentlemen in the City. The exercises comprised a debate on the question, "Was the Papacy, and not the State, the chief cause of the Mohammedan power?" a series of addresses on literary and scientific subjects, and a choice selection of operatic and sacred music. The addresses of the speakers were marked by elegance of gesture, and drew down well-deserved applause. An efficient band, ably seconded by the College choir, under the direction of Professor P. SIMON, was in attendance, and its performance elicited much favorable comment.

The United States District Court for this district will convene for the trial of criminal business on Monday, the 28th inst. It is expected that SAMUEL J. BLATCHFORD, the drawback frauds conspirator, will be arraigned at that term.

Yesterday morning Mr. HENRY KRAMS, of No. 96 Grand-street, was assaulted by Geo W. HOWARD, a well-known pickpocket, who, taking advantage of his victim's preoccupation, in Bayard-street, near the Bowery, stole his pocket-book, containing $34. HOWARD was speedily arrested and the pocketbook recovered, it having been thrown away by the thief. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the prisoner was held for trial.

WM. DAVIS was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of being implicated in a burglary. The dwelling of ALBERT B. PARKER, of No. 71 John-street, in West Morrisania, was robbed on Nov. 17, and $1,200 worth of property carried off. Subsequently a note signed "Fred" came from the prisoner, who offered to "inform on" the burglars for revenge and recover the money. He made many promises, but finding that he could get no money, abandoned the effort. The Magistrate held DAVIS for trial.

The Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its regular monthly meeting at No. 473 Grand-street, last evening, Mr. ARNOLD in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing, prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, in which Rev. Mr. RHODES and others took part. The reports from the various Committees showed the Association to be in an active and flourishing condition.

The annual reception of Company H, Ninth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., (Captain SCHIMMELFING, of Ward's-island,) at Apollo Hall, on the evening of the 26th inst. It promises to be unusually brilliant and successful.

It was publicly announced yesterday that Coroner CORNELIUS FLYNN seeks the position of Chief of Police, under the new system of municipal government. He is now in Albany with the avowed intention to urge his suit.

An escaped convict from Trenton Jail, New-Jersey, named JAMES MILLER, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with stealing a few articles of wearing apparel from the premises of Mr. HENRY KENDALL, No. 140 Bleecker-street. The clothing was found in his possession. The prisoner was remanded.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, JOSEPH CORR was charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 314 Fourth-avenue, on Tuesday evening. JEREMIAH F. SULLIVAN, watchman, testified that about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night he observed the prisoner in his store with a lighted match in his hand, with which he set on fire some papers on the floor. He then left, and immediately afterwards the whole place became on fire, causing damage to the amount of several thousand dollars. The prisoner was committed for examination.

LOUIS LEVINSKE, JOSEPH HARRIS and ABRAHAM LEVINE, who were committed, on Tuesday, at the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, were arraigned, yesterday, on three charges of a similar nature, preferred against them by JACOB SMITH, JULIA MOORE and FREDERICK BEYER. The prisoners, who are known to the officers as professional sharpers, are charged with having induced the parties to advance them money on forged notes purporting to be signed by their friends, and thus swindled various persons out of considerable sums of money. They were recommitted for trial.

A host of Democratic friends of Messrs. JOS. F. and THOS. O'DONOHUE accompanied these gentlemen down the bay yesterday, on board the steamer *Fletcher*, on their way to Europe in the Cunard steamship *Java*. Grafulla's Band discoursed patriotic and farewell airs appropriate to the occasion, and a bounteous supply of the good things of life was furnished by the Committee of Arrangements.

The German singing society, "Saengerbund," Mr. FRED. STEINACKER, President, and Mr. CHARLES ESSER, musical director, held their annual masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The ball was well attended and passed off quite pleasantly. The amusement was enlivened by a comic song sung by the Society.

On Tuesday afternoon, in Westchester County, a wild-looking fellow named JOHN NEVINS, half crazed with drink and jealousy, threatened to shoot KATE GAFFNEY, a young girl to whom he had been paying attention for some time past, but who seems to have grown cold towards him of late. The girl screamed when she saw the pistol, and several persons came to her assistance. NEVINS ran off in the direction of New-York and was followed by KATE, who caused his arrest on the charge of attempting to shoot her. NEVINS was brought before Justice MCQUADE, at Harlem, yesterday, and sent back to Westchester County for trial.

Quite a number interested in sericulture visited Mr. WARREN at the St. Denis yesterday. Mr. WARREN's collections of cocoons numbers some eighty species from Turkey, Sweden, Italy, Russia, Australia, Algeria, Mt. Lebanon, France, England and Japan. Also fine specimens of the raw and waste silk. Some of the species are very curious.

BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the property owners in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, on Tuesday night, after a long discussion on the subject of constructing a main sewer to drain the ponds in the wards named, it was resolved, on motion of Mr. T. W. FIELD, that the Common Council be memorialized to pass an enactment authorizing a further appropriation, in addition to the loan, too already authorized, to construct the sewer. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

F. W. TOMPKINS, who was employed as Assistant Assessor in the Second District, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday, charged with collecting money under false pretences. It is alleged that TOMPKINS went to the house of FERDINAND HAURSUTHER, Chief of Harrison-street and Franklin-avenue, and desired to collect the Internal Revenue tax up to May next. He was held to await examination.

FRANCIS P. MILLS, who some time ago made a murderous assault upon his wife CATHARINE, was brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday for trial. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years eleven months and twenty-nine days. The prisoner was formerly tried for the murder of his first wife, and served a part of a term in the State Prison for the offence.

An indignation meeting is to be held at Prospect Hall this evening to oppose the issue of $2,000,000 Park bonds in addition to the $7,500,000 already expended by the Commissioners, and to consider other matters pertaining to the Park Commission. Hon. W. W. GOODRICH, Hon. EDMUND DRIGGS, and Hon. J. W. HUNTER will deliver addresses.

Professor D. G. EATON will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. Subject—"The physical condition of the planets."

The following is a statement of the collections of internal revenue in the Second District for the past year: On tobacco, class thirty-two cents, $1,287,422 12; on tobacco, class sixteen cents, $97,000 42; cigar stamps, $97,033 61; brewers' stamps, $184,269 16; rectifier's stamps, $8,325; collections on incomes, special taxes, monthly and quarterly returns, $731,827 92; total, $2,407,868 77.

ANSON L. BOSTWICK, a youth of respectable and intelligent appearance, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on a charge of forgery on the City Bank. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

JAMES MORGAN was taken before Judge TROY, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years, eleven months and twenty-nine days.

JOHN SULLIVAN was arrested by Sergeant ROGERS, of the Central Squad, last evening, having in his possession a chest of tea which he and two other persons had stolen from a store, corner of Fulton and Clinton avenues. The two persons alluded to escaped.

MATTHEW DOYLE, a youth of 17 years, but an early-developed burglar, pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years by Judge TROY yesterday.

The sensation about the baby which was found buried on the Bergen farm last week, is reduced to a very small matter after all, by Mr. BERGEN's stating that he had given Mr. MAHER, the father of the child, which was still-born, permission to bury its remains in the "old family cemetery."

There will be a centenary meeting of the Universalist Churches of Brooklyn at the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-street, near Court, this evening. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

EDWIN PERRY, charged with the murder of THOMAS HAYES, who was held to bail in $20,000 a day or two since, is yet in jail, having been unable so far to find the necessary bondsmen.

LONG ISLAND.

THOMAS BRENNAN, the man arrested on suspicion of having robbed W. T. JEFFERTS a short time since, near the village of Flushing, and on whose person was found the watch and other property of the man robbed, is likely to be discharged. The examination has been adjourned twice, for some unaccountable reason, and is set down for to-day, and notwithstanding he acknowledged his guilt to the officers who arrested him, it is reported that Mr. JEFFERTS cannot recognize him as one of the men who robbed him and threatened to throw him off the bridge. The reported disappearance of an important witness lends currency to the rumor that he will ultimately be discharged.

THE VOORHEES MURDER.

What the Sheriff Says about the Canards—The Question of the Sanity of Chambers—Meetings and Resolutions of Sympathy for the Deceased—Inquest.

Owing to the fact that Mr. DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES was widely known and much respected by all who knew him, and that his business was such as established him to furnish large numbers of laborers and mechanics with employment, there has been much deep feeling of sorrow for his decease, more especially on account of the sudden and unwarrantable manner in which his death was caused. There has also been much feeling evinced against the perpetrator of the murder, but not at any time such as was described in the first accounts of the affair, as published in some of the morning and evening papers. While there have been many expressions of bitterness and wordy threats indulged in around barrooms and on the street corners, there has not been at any time anything in the shape of a mob, as was announced on Monday night. Sheriff WALTON has not been at any time afraid that his regular force at the Jail in Raymond-street would prove unequal to the task of keeping that institution in perfect safety, and pronounces the stories that have been written and published in reference to him to be mere inventions. As to his application to the military in case they might be needed, that was made at the instigations of others who assured him that there was danger of an overpowering mob making an attack upon the jail. He took that step, therefore, merely to give the public some sense of security against any possible attempt that might be made.

As the time for the funeral of Mr. VOORHEES approached, the subject of the murder was discussed in public places with much freedom and with wide latitude. The theory is now advanced that CHAMBERS is insane, and data are given on which the young person has been found who once had occasion to say, "There is a screw loose somewhere in CHAMBERS," and he is said to have had a mania about "Cherry-street villians." To what extent this theorizing will be available for the prisoner must be left for time to reveal.

Yesterday forenoon a largely-attended meeting of master mechanics was held at the office of the Lafayette Insurance Company, No. 326 Fulton-street, Mr. R. W. ADAMS presiding. On motion of Mr. P. E. DILLON, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee of seven to draft resolutions, and to express condemnation of the assassin at whose hands their friend Mr. VOORHEES had come to his death. The Committee consisted of Messrs. Wm. H. Hasard, Henry Harlean, H. Thomas, P. E. Dillon, James Howell, Jr., J. Townsend, and H. S. Christian.

All that remains of the lamented Mr. VOORHEES will be interred to-day with full Masonic honors, the obsequies to take place at his late residence, No. 199 President-street. The funeral will be attended by the members of Nassau Lodge, No. 336 F. and A. M. and sister lodges; Brooklyn Chapter Royal Arch Masons, No. 63; Adelphi Lodge, No. 60, I. O. of O. F.; Brooklyn Yacht Club, the Olympic Club and the Prospect Fair Ground Association, of which he was a member.

Last evening, Coroner JONES proceeded to hold an inquest at the Court House, when the following testimony was given:

FRANK R. DUFFY testified as follows: I reside in Carroll-street; am a commission merchant; was not acquainted with deceased, DOMINICUS S. VOORHEES; was introduced to Mr. FOGARTY on Sunday evening, at the corner of Carroll and Columbia streets; my recollection is that I was introduced to deceased that evening; cannot say who introduced me, there was a crowd of gentlemen there, but I do not know his name; I had met him before once or twice; WM. CHAMBERS went there with me; I can't state the time—some time in the evening; not CHAMBERS at my house; I had had two glasses of wine; we were going out; he said we would better have a glass of wine; we went into FOGARTY's; can't say who called for the bottle of wine, but think I did; remember shaking hands with all the gentlemen in the store; went out and CHAMBERS along with me; think I went home; my wife took me up stairs to bed; I was intoxicated; details my wife put me to bed; was awoken at three o'clock in the morning and informed that a man was shot, who proved to be Mr. VOORHEES. [Witness at this point appeared to be drowsy and stupid.] That is all I know about it; my wife said to me, "my goodness, WM. CHAMBERS kill a man;" been acquainted with CHAMBERS off and on about eighteen or nineteen years; know him in the occupation of a boiler maker; CHAMBERS has been to home and was acquainted with my family; I know him as a boarder in the house; was well acquainted with him; believed in my house eleven months, during which time he was in the habit of coming home; he has come to our house occasionally during the last year, but I have not associated with him very closely; had no business with him whatever; five years ago I had some transactions with him; have not been in company with him since; have not reason to think MR. DUFFY at all; Sunday was the first time I went out with him for a long time; still he has been in the habit of coming to our house, although I have not associated with him; I might have met him on the street and recognized him, but that was all; never knew him much in any business; have not kept track of him; but lately I knew he was in my business; he had a violent temper; for years I have not known him say an ill word; I have no reason with him when he called at the house during the last five years; have not seen enough of him to be able to tell whether he was of sound or unsound mind; could not say that I was very drunk on Sunday when he called on me, but had sufficient; don't know what time it was when he called; was in company with my brother CHAMBERS was drunk or either when I saw him; I live about one block from FOGARTY's store; about two doors from Hicks-street, in Carroll; cannot recollect the time I left the house; we went in FOGARTY's; I said to him that she understood he was threatening wrong with him; he had told my wife that people in New-York were looking at him all the time; did not know trying to rob him.

MR. THOMAS WALL sworn—Was a friend in the afternoon, and drank maybe five or six glasses of champagne; before CHAMBERS came; was in WM. HOOVER's in Hamilton-avenue; a little while ago; in the afternoon; sometimes three glasses will make me oblivious; I know what I am doing well enough at the time, but I cannot recollect anything next morning; I may have been back in the bar-room; I recollect seeing CHAMBERS; had to have a glass of wine; was sick some time ago, and ever since when I drink I lose my memory; I heard about CHAMBERS being wrong in his mind five or six weeks ago; don't remember anything; I may have had; an argument; I remember nothing; CHAMBERS lived on his father's farm in the old country; he had not been there for years; MR. DUFFY; I know he was in business; I don't know what he did; the South; don't know anything about his business.

MARY DUFFY testified as follows: Am the wife of the last witness; was there; MR. DUFFY; knew he was there; I had no reason to say to my husband that my wife was afraid of WM. CHAMBERS; he was sober when he had my husband; my husband was intoxicated; I told my husband that WM. CHAMBERS; he said he would be home; I say husband; was not entirely sober; I had to make a living; think it was about six o'clock in the evening when he came; my husband came in from a quarter to seven; he said he had a new chum; I said I wish he had not; he said he had a new chum; but I could not notice it; my husband went out between three and four o'clock; he was sober when he went out; my husband was in the habit of drinking; I was afraid of my life; I was afraid he would be home; I was afraid he would do something; I told my husband